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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XXII NO. 24 BOMBAY: SUNDAY JUNE 17, 1924 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR MUSLIMS AS WELL AS HINDUS

Mahatma Urges Total Eradication Of Untouchability

Remove This Wicked Custom

Bombay's Slums, Disgrace To "India's Premier City"

Bitter Comments Against Apathy Of Municipality & Public Workers

Gandhiji Anxious To See Strike Ended

Seated on a rostrum over 20 feet high, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a stirring appeal to thousands of people gathered at the Azad Maidan to take up, in earnest, the work of eradicating the evil of untouchability, on Saturday evening.

It was a wet day, but this did not prevent the people from taking the opportunity, after an interval of two years and a half, of once again listening to the inspiring words of the Mahatma.

It rained heavily throughout the afternoon, but there was a welcome change in the weather shortly before Gandhiji's arrival, lasting till the successful termination of the proceedings.

DISGRACE TO BOMBAY.

The most striking feature of Gandhiji's address was the bitter comments, he made on the Bombay Municipality's neglect in the matter of clearing the slums, inhabited by Harijans. He referred to his visit to Walpakhady and other Harijan quarters that morning, and said that the uncleanliness of the locality was a disgrace to the city!

His message to the people of Bombay was that they should repent for having tolerated the evil of untouchability by sincere and dynamic efforts for its removal.

IDEAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements made for the meeting left nothing to be desired. The rostrum was erected facing the maidan on Waudby Road. A portion of the maidan was barricaded by bamboo-fencing, and separate accommodation for women was provided. Loud speakers were installed and Gandhiji's speech was clearly heard by the entire audience.

BOMBAY AND SUBURBAN QUOTAS.

A purse of Rs. 39,000, being the contribution of Bombay to the Harijan Fund, was presented to Gandhiji by Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Besides this amount, it was announced, that a sum of Rs. 8,000 had been collected in the suburbs.

At the conclusion of his speech Gandhiji auctioned several articles that had been presented to him.

Mahatma Gandhi thanked the citizens of Bombay for being present at the meeting in such large numbers in spite of the inclement weather. It was fortunate the weather had just then cleared and he wished to be as brief in his remarks as possible. Before he thought of coming to Bombay he had his own doubts and fears as to the advisability of visiting the city for the purpose of collecting money for the cause for which he had been working. These doubts were created in his mind, firstly, because the city was in the throes of a strike.

Gandhiji made a feeling reference to the miseries and hardships of the strikers, and said that he was sincerely sorry for their lot. He sympathised with them because he himself was a worker. He had been trying to live the life of a worker in as great a measure as possible from the time he was in South Africa; and he believed he had succeeded in living such a life. His sorrow was doubly greater because there were among the workers a great many Harijans for whom he was now working.

"NO INFLUENCE OVER STRIKE LEADERS."

"I wish", he continued, "I had the power to bring about a settlement of the strike, but I know my limitations, and it is beyond my power to do so. I have very little influence over the strike leaders and the strikers, having not come much in contact with them. So what can I do?"

Proceeding Mahatmaji said that the city was passing through times of trade depression and very recently the city had made ample contributions to give relief to the sufferers of the earthquake at Bihar. Even so when he decided to visit the city he was sure Bombay would not send him back empty-handed. They had presented him with a purse of Rs. 39,000. This was certainly not much. He was used to the generosity of the people of Bombay, and this indulgence had aroused in him great hopes. So a sum of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 to his mind was not a big contribution from people who had always treated him generously. At the same time, taking into considera-

(Continued on Page 3).

RIOTING AT MOMIDI

Land Dispute Sequel

16 CASUALTIES: 14 ARRESTS

NELLORE, June 16.

One person died and 15 were injured in a serious rioting at Momidi, ten miles from Gudur arising out of land dispute. The injured were removed to hospital where one is reported to be lying in a serious condition.

Police who were investigating have arrested 14 persons in this connection.—A. P.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE AGREEMENT

Withdrawal Of Countervailing Duties

MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT AGREED TO

LONDON, June 16.

Trade difficulties between Britain and France have been removed by agreement which is initialled in the Foreign Office, today.

Both countries will consequently withdraw measures for quotas and countervailing duties applied some months ago, and concede the most-favoured-nation-treatment.

The pact will embody decisions and improve the conditions governing certain agricultural products. No particulars will be published until the agreement is actually signed.—Reuter.

HITLER RETURNS TO GERMANY

VENICE, June 16.

Herr Hitler returned to Germany by air at 8-15 a.m. He was seen off by Sgr. Mussolini. The two dictators shook hands while the band played the German National Anthem Horstwessel Song.

Herr Hitler inspected the Guard of Honour, composed of detachments of army, navy and airforce.

Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler then chatted animatedly for a few moments. Before Herr Hitler entered the 'plane the dictators exchanged the Fascist salute.—Reuter.

CONGRESS HOUSE REOPENING

Jamnalalji Will Perform Flag Salutation Ceremony To-day

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

The first Jhanda Vandan (Flag Salutation) ceremony will be performed at the Congress House by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.), which occasion will also be used as the formal opening ceremony of the Congress House.

Citizens of Bombay and the various Volunteer organisations are requested to attend.

J. BAJAJ FOR BOMBAY

To Perform Opening Ceremony Of Congress House

RETURNING TO WARDHA ON 22nd INST.

WARDHAGANJ, June 16.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress left for Bombay by the Nagpur Mail accompanied by Mr. Rajarao, General Secretary of the Congress and party. It is understood that he is performing the opening ceremony of the Congress House at Bombay which has recently been returned to the Congress Committee. He is staying in Bombay to attend the Working Committee meeting which commences on the 17th noon.

Mr. Bajaj is returning to Wardha on the 22nd. It is understood that he will start for Patna on 24th.—A. P.

Herr Buttow Goes To Ahmedabad

WARDHAGANJ, June 16.

Herr Buttow, the German disciple of the Mahatma, has gone to Ahmedabad and is staying at Sabarmati.—A. P.

KURSHID BEN RELEASED

Was Sentenced To One Year For Entering Frontier Defying Lahore Notice

LAHORE, June 16.

Miss Kurshid Ben Naoroji, grand daughter of Dadabhoy Naoroji, who was sentenced at Peshawar in October last year to one year imprisonment under the Public Tranquility Act, was released this morning from the Lahore Female Jail on the expiry of her term of imprisonment.

In October last when she was in Lahore a notice was served on her prohibiting her from entering the Frontier Province under the Frontier Public Tranquility Act. Miss Khurshid Ben, however proceeded to Peshawar. When the train entered the Frontier territory she was arrested and following the trial was sentenced to twelve months.

Kurshid Ben is expected to leave for Bombay to-night or to-morrow.—A.P.

ORDERS ON 41 BENGALI YOUTHS

"Not To Leave Houses Between Sunset And Sunrise"

NARAYANGANJ, June 16.

Orders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were served upon a fresh batch of 41 young men mostly school and college students, directing them not to leave the houses between sunset and sunrise.

It will be remembered that similar orders issued to 25 young men of this sub-division on June 3 and 13 others who were discharged from the Deobhong Shooting Case on June 11.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MORT LIGHT ON DUCE-FUHRER TALKS.

ROME, June 16.

The Dictators' meeting at Venice was arranged on Herr Hitler's sudden initiative, according to an important article in the "Giornale d'Italia" written by Sgr. Gayda who is regarded as the Duce's mouth-piece. The article further reveals the Soviet-German relations which being "cold, and almost hostile" played an important part in the conversations. Soviet because Germany considers the Franco-Soviet pact hostile, sent to Berlin on the eve of the Venice meeting a proposal for the conclusion of an Oriental Locarno Pact to be guaranteed by France wherein Poland, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Germany would participate, but M. Litvinoff in Berlin on June 13 has given refusal because it involved a policy of blocs.

Sgr. Gayda adds Germany definitely considers that the conclusion of the disarmament Conference frees her from any prohibitive undertaking, leaving her free to arm according to her defensive needs, this latter contingency beisg the "sine qua non" of her return to the League, together with the delimitation of maximum limits of offensive armaments of all great Powers. —Reuter's Special.

Vidyapith Buildings To Be Restored

BIHAR GOVT. PASSES ORDERS

Provincial Congress Committee To Take Possession

PATNA June 16.

It is understood that the local Government have passed orders for the return of the Bihar Vidyapith Buildings at Dighaghat popularly known as "Sadakatashram."

It will be remembered that the office of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee was located in this building.

The authorities of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee will take possession of the building, which was in the possession of the Police since January 4, 1932.

FROM POLICE POSSESSION.

It is further understood that the Government have passed orders for the return of such buildings in the Province as have been in the possession of the police during the civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

Mahatma Makes Moving Speech

CONTROVERSY OVER COMMUNAL AWARD TO END

Parliamentary Board's Unanimous Decision

Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have made a most moving speech at the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board on Saturday. The speech, in which he pleaded that nothing should be done that would shake the confidence of muslims in the Congress had a magical effect.

The Congress Parliamentary Board almost concluded its deliberations having, thanks to the intervention of Gandhiji, come to a decision on the knotty problem of the communal award.

The question occupied most of the time of the Board since it commenced its work in Bombay on Thursday. As a result of Gandhiji's speech the Board arrived at a solution of the problem, and decided to define its attitude towards the Award in the election manifesto to be broadcast to the voters in the Assembly elections.

This particular clause in the manifesto is being drafted by Mahatma Gandhi in accordance with his view that pending a voluntary settlement the Communal Award should neither be accepted nor rejected. Gandhiji is also engaged in giving final touches to other parts of the manifesto and the whole of it with the necessary amendments will be adopted at the adjourned meeting of the Board on Sunday morning.

The Congress Working Committee meets on Sunday afternoon to give approval to the programme chalked out by the Parliamentary Board.

The question as to what attitude the Congress Parliamentary Board should adopt towards the Communal Award has been exercising its members during the last two or three days that they have been deliberating on it. While some of its members—particularly Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Aney—have definitely been urging the unequivocal rejection of the Award the Nationalist Muslims have been pleading in favour of the position taken up by the Ranchi Conference that the Award should neither be accepted nor rejected until an agreed settlement between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs was brought about. The prolonged discussions on Friday and Saturday revealed this sharp divergence of views, and at teatime on Saturday there seemed to be little prospect of the Board coming to a unanimous decision on the subject. At this stage Gandhiji and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya retired to another room held private consultations for nearly an hour.

MOST MOVING SPEECH.

After this consultation Gandhiji addressed the Board in a speech which is described as one of the most moving and earnest speeches that he has ever delivered. The main trend of the speech was that the Congress claimed to stand for the Muslims as well as the Hindus and the Sikhs and other communities and that therefore nothing should be done that would have the effect of making the Muslims feel that the Congress had departed from that position.

NO NEED GOING TO THIRD PARTY.

The majority of the Muslims had accepted the Communal Award. It was their duty to bring about such a voluntary settlement of the Communal Award as would satisfy all communities. They should not go to a third party to secure a modification of the Award. So long, however, as a voluntary settlement was not brought about, it would be betrayal of the Muslims to shake their confidence in the Congress by taking up a position of uncompromising opposition to their view of the Communal Award.

MAHATMA TO REDRAFT MANIFESTO.

The speech of Mahatma Gandhi, who evidently had already won over the consent of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to his views, had, it is understood a magical effect and all opposition vanished, and it was unanimously agreed that Gandhiji should redraft the portion of the manifesto dealing with the Communal Award in accordance with the views he had expressed. Thus satisfactorily was settled a question which at one stage threatened to create a serious division in the Congress Parliamentary Board.

SANATANISTS' VAIN PROTEST

Poona City Fathers To Give Welcome Address To Gandhiji

POONA, June 16.

The City Municipality has passed a motion to give an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Poona.

Though there was a vain protest of the Sanatanists against this, the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.—United Press.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

Representative Of Various Provinces?

As regards the Selection Committee to select candidates for fighting the election to the Assembly, the suggestion is that it should be representative of the various provinces and a Committee of 8 members may be appointed. But it is likely that a much smaller Committee may be appointed as a smaller Committee would be able to tranact the work scrutinising the application quicker, but of course provincial wishes will be consulted before a candidate is finally selected.

The Congress Working Committee meets in Bombay to-day, Sunday, to approve the plans adopted by the Parliamentary Board.

NEXT SATURDAY

Pioneer's

Panoramic Romance of Hindu Society.

with

Seven Sparkling Stars.

A MIGHTY PICTURE with MIGHTY CAST!!

KANYA-VIKRYA

alias "LOBHI-PITA"

AT **Globe Talkies**

SANDHURST ROAD

NEXT SATURDAY

Featuring—

Master MOHAN,
Miss SHARIFA,
Miss P. COOPER,
Miss ROSE,
Miss ANGOORBALA,
Mr. SURAJRAM,
Mr. MOHAMED HUSEIN.

DADAR MURDER ACCUSED HANGED

Ayah & Cousin Pay Death Penalty For Murder Of Parsi Lady

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 16.

The curtain was rung down today on the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case, when the execution of Henry Zaoba Salve and his sister Shevantibai Salve, who were sentenced to death by Justice Blackwell of the Bombay High Court Sessions for having killed Mrs. Freni E. Taraporewalla, was carried out simultaneously at 7-30 this morning in the District Jail, Thana, in the presence of the Jail Superintendent, City Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon.

After the doctor had certified the death of the victims, the dead bodies were handed over to their relatives for burial.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS REMANDED AT MAZAGAON

Abdul Karim Pyari Saheb, Mian Ahmed Riham Rahimtoolah and Abdul Karim Hussein, were placed on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house on Kandewadi Street.

The Magistrate ordered the first accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50; the second and third on Rs. 10 each, pending further enquiries.

MURDER OF PATHAN WATCHMAN

"Death due to homicidal wounds." was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Saturday over the dead body of Sheriff Khan Ahmed Khan, a Pathan watchman, alleged to have been murdered at a lonely spot, near Jacob Sassoon Mill on May 14.

The Coroner's Jury found the evidence inconclusive regarding the perpetrator of the crime.

FASTING FOR 115 DAYS

(From Our Correspondent).
JODHPUR, June 9.

To-day is the 116th day of Jain Muni Mishrilalji's fast.

Although the Muni has become very weak, no signs of compromise between the rival parties of the Jain monks are to be seen.

Alleged Assailant Of Constable Set Free

NAGPUR, June 16. (DELAYED).

Mr. Pullock, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, delivered judgment acquiting Gazi, who had been sentenced to transportation for life by the Additional Sessions Judge, Jubbulpur, for murdering Matabadal, a police constable.

Famous Educationist Passes Away

MADRAS, June 15.

Reverend Desideratus Honore, S.J. aged 72 years, one of the founders of Loyola College, Madras, died this morning of heart failure.

He joined the Madura Mission of Jesuits in 1880.

Few years later he joined Saint Jaseph's College, Trichinopoly where he developed a brilliant Physics Department.

He retired last year but came to Madras last Monday for serving again as a Professor of the Physics Department, Loyola College. He was a great educationist and scientist and served in several Madras University Commissions.—United Press.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Grade First and Second, City and Guilds London. Apply for prospectus to Aids Technical Institute Limited, Bombay 10. (2575).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Respectable Hindu Lady B.A., B.T. (Calcutta) through Shantiniketan of Dr. Tagore 7 years' experience in teaching line and Principal of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, desires post of teacher in girls high school—Bombay. Private tuitions also accepted. Apply Box No. 2581, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps, Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents ready to invest money for excellent French and Italian Patent Medicines. Write to: G. Martirosi, Esqr., c/o The Postmaster, Bombay. (8530).

Everything Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Toilet, Laboratory lines. Doctor Jaisingh, Lahore, Punjab Established 1888. Apply Box No. 2590, "Bombay Chronicle."

BIRTH CONTROL AT WILL
As. -|4|-

Use no rubber goods, no pills or powders. Very simple method, easily understood. Rs. 1,000 given if it fails.

Send As. -|4|- with a self addressed stamped envelope for the complete method.

STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR.

"KIM COOPER" STILL MISSING

Magistrate Remands Other Accused in Bombay-Delhi Trading Co. Case

Jal R. Patel, alias "Kim Cooper," the alleged principal accused in the bogus "Bombay-Delhi Trading Company," has not yet been traced.

Messrs. Anandji Dalal and Co., and Soojpal Malshi, a grain merchant, are reported to have lost heavily in their dealings.

They are said to have been cheated to the sum of Rs. 941-15-6 and Rs. 3,825-8-9 respectively.

Hitherto only Rs. 375 has been recovered.

An extension of bail was granted by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon, as the absconding accused has not yet been traced and inquiries are not complete.

ELLORE MASS SLAUGHTER

Magistrate Refuses To Intervene

ELLORE, June 15.

Attempts to prevent the second mass sacrifice of animals on June 17 failed when the District Magistrate dismissed the second petition saying that he did not see sufficient grounds to prevent animal sacrifice under section 144. For revision the petition will as before be filed before the Madras High Court immediately.—United Press.

Season's Grand Attraction

Miss **ZUBEIDA**

Siren of the Silver Screen — IN

SEVA SADAN Nanubhai Vakil Production

Mahalaxmi Cinetone's Masterpiece Social Talkie.

Also starring **Modak & Jaddanbai**

Story written by well-known author Sjt. PREMCHANDJEE.

Will be shown from Saturday next

AT **IMPERIAL CINEMA**

True Love Makes a Happy Home ! !

and so did MOHAN and RADHA find it after a series of trying situations—

2nd Glorious Week of

GANDHARVA CINETONE'S 2ND SOCIAL SUPER

BALA JOBAN

featuring
Vang-Veena PADMADEVI and Miss GULAB

Directed by BABURAO PATEL

Why not see and hear this talkie-De-Luxe to-night with your family?

at

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat, Sun, and Holidays

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

4th WEEK **AKASHWANI** 4th WEEK

&

BAKAM BHAT

(Cartoon)

at

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 4-50, 7-35 & 10-20 p.m.

Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

FRESH CROP OF CYCLE THEFTS

Police Recover 21 Machines In Nagpada Investigations

A fresh crop of cycle thefts has been traced by the Nagpada Police and all the accused were put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, on Saturday.

All the arrests were the outcome of laborious investigation from the May 16 till the first week of June.

Altogether 21 cycles have been brought up in the haul and have been valued at Rs. 851-12-0.

Nariman Fakirji, Thodoo Niha and Alexander John, were the accused in the case

All were ordered to be remanded for a period of seven days pending further police inquiries.

POET CANCELS TRAVANCORE TOUR

MADRAS, June 15.

The "United Press" is reliably informed that Poet Tagore is not visiting Travancore, but goes direct to Calcutta from Jaffna.—United Press.

In accordance with the Notification issued by the Government of Bombay, Secretaries of the Gujarat Congress Committee have applied to the District Magistrate to restore the building of that body which has been in the possession of Police since 1932.

CONTINUED GLORIOUS.

4th WEEK

A STIRRING EPISODE FROM HINDU SOCIETY COMES TO THE SCREEN——

SAGAR'S SPARKLING HINDI PICTURE.

Educated Wife

alias GRIHA—LAXMI

featuring
IDOL OF THE SCREEN:—

SABITADEVI

She is Glorious in her most amazing Social Role ever presented over the SCREEN—

Supported by:——

JAL MERCHANT
K. C. DEY
YAKOOB, etc.

Directed by:——

SARVOTTAM BADAMI.

Time:—5-15; 8; & 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday: 3 O'clock.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

WHO'S THERE AT THE DOOR?

A Beggar—? NO!!

HE IS

THE DEFENDER of TRUTH

The Friend of the RIGHTEOUS .....
The Foe of the VILE .....

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (Poona)
Gallant Hindi Talkie Super

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

wherein

Master VITHAL

The Idol of the Silent Screen

Talks and Sings to Your Pleasure

Supported by

SALVI, VASANT, PEHELWAN, MENKA & SHAKUNTALA

COMING at the

KRISHNA CINEMA CHARNI ROAD.

(Entirely under New Management)

from

FRIDAY, the 22nd JUNE, 1934.

Enough has been said
Enough has been heard

Public opinion has favoured her

Figures have given her unrivalled records .....

Continuous rush has given her unusual impetus.

See and hear

GOHAR

THE INIMITABLE STAR OF THE EAST

RANJIT'S

Gun Sundari

AT

WEST-END Talkies

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

July Liquidation In New York Cotton

LONDON GOLD STEDY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Firm But Linseed Quiet

HOLIDAY IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 16.

On Saturday there was very little change in cross-rates.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market opened firm as a result of the forecast of small acreage but subsequently prices declined on local liquidation. The undertone was however good.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold improved a little but silver declined further to-day.

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm on account of more unfavourable weather in the wheat belt. Chicago oats and rye were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange ruled firm.

LONDON METAL MARKET CLOSED.

The London metal market was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 16.

Previous closing rate	12.18
To-day's opening rate	12.29
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing rate	12.18
Difference	unchanged.

Broach Expectation July ... Rs. 205-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 16.

Previous closing rate	6.33
To-day's opening rate	6.34
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	6.59
Difference	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 16.

The cotton market maintained a fairly steady undertone throughout the session as a result of the forecast of small acreage and in sympathy with higher Liverpool cables but high levels were not maintained and the decline which towards the end was arrested on account of foreign demand was mainly due to local liquidation.

Trading in October option commenced with a gain 11 points at 12.29 and in the absence of speculative activity the market was quiet for some time. Later however prices declined on liquidation October being recorded at 12.23. As the session was in progress a further drop in prices evidenced but it was immediately checked following foreign demand and October closed at the unchanged rate at 12.18.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July	(11.85/11.84) 12.02/12.01
October	(12.12/12.10) 12.29/12.28
December	(12.25/12.23) 12.40/12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July	(6.35) 6.44
American October	(6.30) 6.39
Egyptian July	(8.15) 8.24
Egyptian October	(8.22) 8.35

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 16. 10-0 p.m.

As New York Cotton futures opened with a rise of 11 points Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 207-8 and Broach New A-M. at Rs. 212-12 at night but as New York futures subsequently declined and closed unchanged at 12.18 Broach J-A. declined to Rs. 205-10 and Broach A-M. to Rs. 211-14.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Jutes practically ruled easier although moderate business passing. In coals limited business took place at about quotation rates. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 87/5.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 57.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/4 ex div; Bhalgora 2/12; Bokaro and Rampur 9/6; Burra Dhemo 5/13; Equitable 23/14; Nazira 9/8 small lot; Standard 28.

Jutes:—Bally pref 124/8; Clive 29/12 small lot; Gourepore 462/8; Howrah 50/10; Hukumchand ordy 14/8, Naihati 405; National 23/8 small lot; New Central 358.

Miscellaneous:—Tata Iron and Steel ordy 73/4; British Ceylon Corporation 7/4; India General Navigation ordy 93 small lat.

Sugar Shares:—Basti 205 small lot; Cawnpore 30 small lot; New Savan 12/10; Samastipore 9.

Teas:—Gungaram 315; Longview 10/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 16.

Previous closing	5.05 1/8
To-day's opening	5.05 1/8
To-day's closing	5.05

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 16.

Previous closing	5.04 11/16
To-day's opening	5.05 1/8
To-day's closing	5.04 15/16
Difference	unchanged.

FRANC RATE

London, June 16.

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.46
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 16.

London Exchange opened steady with the sterling dollar at 505 1/8 fluctuations were of minor importance later the rate being quoted at 505. The closing rate was 5.04 15/16. Franc opened at 76.46 and slightly declined to 76.40 but closed at 76.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 16.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 16.

Gold (£6-17-8 1/2) £6-17-9.

BULLION

London, June 16.

Influx (£100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 13/16d.) 19 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-8 1/2) £6-17-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 16.

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 16.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/4)	5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.06
Berlin on Bombay (0.95)	0.95 3/4
London on Milan (58.62)	58.46
London on Shanghai (1.3 5/8)	1.3 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 16.

The local silver market was somewhat active to-day while gold market was quiet. Silver opened uncertain at Rs. 54/14, 55 and 55/2 and improved by an anna on speculative demand finally closing at Rs. 54/15, 55/1 and 55/3.

Gold remained stationary at Rs. 34/4, 34/6 and 34/5. The undertone was quiet.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 16.

Liverpool wheat opened firm. July at 56 1/4 and October at 9 7/8. Trading was active and fairly good business passed through on account of speculative demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 16.

Chicago wheat opened steady at 95 for July and 95 3/4 for Sept. Trading was fairly active following bullish cables and unfavourable weather reports

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 16.

Chicago oats opened steady with Sept. at 43 3/4. The prices were maintained in view of favourable news from other commodity markets.

Rye was also steady with Sept. at 69 7/8, and slightly improved on speculative buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 16.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£222 3/4 buyers £223 1/2 sellers) closed

Lead (£11 buyers) closed.

Electrolytic Cooper (£35 1/4 £36 3/4) closed.

Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe	(1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 1/2 paid and sellers.

Dundee July-Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning July-Aug (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 5/8 paid and value

April-June (6 11/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 3/4) £10 7/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 15.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 3/4) dol 33 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/2) dol 16 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 40 3/4) dol 43

United States Steel preference (dol 87 1/2) dol 89.

ABOUT 500 HOUSES REDUCED TO ASHES

Disastrous Fire In Chanda Village

NAGPUR, June 16.

An unofficial report says that nearly 488 houses in village Kusal, Chanda District, were reduced to ashes by a disastrous fire that broke out at mid-day. Hundreds were rendered homeless.

The village has now been left with only a hundred houses which are insufficient to lodge those families which have been rendered homeless.

No loss of life has yet been reported.

A fund has been started to render relief to the villagers.—United Press.

Agra, June 14.—Seth Achal Singhji Ex-M.L.C., a leading local Congressman and the president of the All-India Oswal Conference will start a fortnightly journal in Dindi entitled "The Oswal Sudharak". It will be out on July 5.

PERPETUATING WICKED TRADITION

(Continued from page 1).

tion the present times he thought they had done well in giving him their mite.

REPENT—AND PURIFY HEARTS.

Gandhiji hoped whatever contributions they had made to the Harijan fund had been given in a spirit of repentence for having tolerated untouchability in their midst. If they had not given the contributions in that spirit then he considered the money had been wasted and he had no use for it. Even if they did not contribute to the Harijan cause and yet repented, and sincerely wished that the evil of untouchability should exist no longer Gandhiji said he would feel amply rewarded because it was not money alone that counted but a thorough purification of their hearts.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Here the Mahatma narrated a touching incident of a man who sent him a contribution of Rs. 2-4 every month, ever since his Poona fast for the cause of the Harijans. The other day the man called at Mani Bhuvan, and paid him Rs. 2 which he said he had saved but cutting down his diet in order to be able to do some service to the Harijans. In this way the man was able to save Rs. 2-4 every month, which he remitted to the Harijan fund. "I count this small contribution as much more valuable than a contribution running into four figures, because what matters is the sincerity of the donor", declared Gandhiji.

"WICKED TRADITION."

"After deep thought I have come to the conclusion", said Gandhiji, "that unless and until you eradicate, root and branch, the curse of untouchability, Hindu society and religion will be wiped out". They were merely perpetuating a wicked tradition out of sheer selfishness They were blind. They were in the midst of darkness, ignorance and superstition, and yet they believed that they were in broad daylight How could God create some of his children outcastes from their birth. That was simply impossible and the continuation of the system should no longer be tolerated.

To show the utter absurdity and wickedness of the present system, Mahatma Gandhi related the treatment meted out to Parikshitlal, a worker in the cause of Harijan, who had devoted his life for the uplift of the downtrodden Bhils. Some time ago this worker went to a village in Baroda State and as he was thirsty he took water from a "parab"

WORKER BELABOURED.

Later some one spread the report that he was a Harijan, and the police took him to their chief at whose orders he was given a severe thrashing. And who were the people who assaulted this humble worker at the instance of the police. They were Bhils, the very people for whom he had been working. Even today he had not recovered from the injuries. And yet this incident had not evoked the indignation of the public. What had Bombay done to protest against this act of violence against this worker: Gandhiji said: "If you are giving any money for the Harijan fund, give it in a spirit of repentance for this act."

Gandhiji said he had often heard that Harijans were kept aloof because of their unclean habits and because they were drunkards. Who was responsible for this state of affairs, he asked? "You are more to blame for this than they are because you treat them worse than you would treat sheep or cattle"!

CAUSTIC COMMENT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

Scathing remarks were then made by Mahatma Gandhi against the Bombay Municipality for tolerating slums in the City. He said he had only that morning visited the Harijan quarters at Walpakhady and other places. The condition of the chowls and its surroundings was horrible. There were gutters near the chawls. The Bombay Municipality, he said, was regarded as the most reformed and up-to-date body, and the City was considered "a beautiful City.". But while on the one hand there were airy places and beauty spots like the Malabar Hill and Walkeshwar there were on the other the slums, which were a disgrace to the fair name of the city. The Municipality was spending crores and crores of rupees, and if only they spent a few thousand these quarters could be kept in a much cleaner condition. "I do not know what to think of a Municipality which neglects the localities where the humblest of men live. I witnessed to-day filth and dirt near the chawls which gave a feeling of repulsion. The earlier the Municipality sets about remedying this state of affairs the better."

WILL BOMBAYITES DO THEIR DUTY?

What were the people of Bombay doing to remedy this state of affairs asked Gandhiji? He invited the rich people staying in bungalows to visit the Harijan quarters and see things for themselves. He then referred to some workers who were responsible for considerable improvement in the Walpakhady Chawls but much more work remained to be done.

Gandhiji then expressed pleasure at the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh but wanted it to do more for the Harijans. He expected much more from a Board which contained workers like Seth Mathuradas, Vaikunth Mehta Hansa Mehta and Avantikabai. He had heard about the criticism of the Harijan Seva Sangh. He wished to tell the critics that it was not enough merely to criticise the work but the critics should couple their criticism with offer to help the Sangh in its work. He appealed to the citizens to take a live interest in problems of Harijan uplift and see that the evil was completely eradicated. He hoped that God would give them strength and will to carry out the work in as short a time as possible.

At the conclusion of the speech volunteers went round and collected contributions for the Harijan Fund.

WANTED MONEY AND WORKERS.

In presenting the purse Seth Mathuradas Visonji said that Bombay had the privilege of listening to Gandhiji after a lapse of two and a half years. The fact that in spite of the inclement weather such a big audience was present showed the extent of the love and reverence of the people for Gandhiji. The Mahatma was now devoting every minute of his time to the uplift of the Harijans, and it was up to every citizen to assist him in that work. For that purpose money was required, but more than money they required active volunteers to carry on the work. A chance of heart was also essential.

The President thanked the Swastik League, the Jain Volunteers Mr. Ganpati Shanker and the Press for the co-operaton they had offered in the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

MR. RAYMOND'S ALLEGATIONS

G. K. Union Secretary Replies

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Secretary, B. G. K. U. Strike Committee, writes:—

The losses of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Company, whether 28 lacs or 20 lacs, have been incurred before 31st December 1933. This has nothing to do with the present strike which was contemplated on 28th January and declared on 23rd April 1934. And yet the chairman of the above mills unnecessarily drags in the good name of the G. K. U. in his annual speech. He has admitted that owing to Trade depression, Japanese competition and currency manipulation his Company had to stop 56 per cent of their total spindles and 61 per cent of their total looms and he also ascribes a large portion of these losses to the overhead charges of stopped mills and machinery. He refers to a notice of his referring to the closing down of these mills at the end of August 1933, and to the fact that the workers of one of the mills requested him to open the mill on reduced wages. Wages were already reduced by 50 per cent so far as the dear food allowance was concerned. The further reduction gave the workers a wage available in 1014, i.e. "Rs. 28 to a weaver and 16 rupees to a spinner" for running two looms or one side a month. Even after such economies all the mills of this company could not work. Five out of ten were kept closed even in these circumstances. And it is not made clear in this speech that these five which worked did not employ more than half the number of men necessary for the same in usual course of their capacity. These points are sufficient to prove that the workers especially the strikers' twenty demands—have nothing to do with their losses of twenty lacs of rupees.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

It is not the year that was under review that compelled Mr. Albert Raymond to refer to the G. K. U. but it is the happening of the year that is somewhat beyond the review that makes him fall foul of the Union. He refers to committees appointed by the Government in 1929 and such of their findings as were against the workers. But he conveniently forgets the Committee appointed by the Government in 1928 and the findings of that committee and also those findings of the other committee which were against the owners side. I refer to the Fawcett Committee. This committee has recorded that 32 strikes of the 71 engineered according to the Chairman by the G. K. U. were for justifiable causes and the owners concerned had to bow to these decisions of Justice Fawcett. Then again this committee has included in their report, findings which immensely justify the strike of 1928 which Mr. Raymond mentions with a shudder. He mentions the finding of the Court of Enquiry who say that some of the leaders of the G. K. U. were Communists, but he does not quote the remarks of the Whitley Commission on page 335 of their report that they (the Commission) believed that there has rarely been a strike (including that of 1928) of any importance which has not been due, entirely or largely to "economic reasons." Mr. Raymond refers to the finding that the February riots of 1929 were due to G. K. U. but he forgets that these findings were arrived at without allowing the office-bearers of the G. K. U. (then in Meerut Jail) to put forward evidence against such charges and without taking into consideration that Mr. Dange's simple application for permission to send some papers from the Meerut Prosecutor's file to the Riots Enquiry Committee was rejected.

Mr. Raymond admits that after the collapse of the strike of 1929 and after the heavy sentences and heavier under trial period of the G. K. U. office-bearers of 1929, the mill industry in Bombay had had a peaceful time. But he does not say that his particular company was able to make some profits in these years. The fact is, peace or no peace this particular company has shown a rare incapacity to make any profits in their textile fabrics in Bombay.

THE WHITE BOOK.

He then refers to the White Book of 1930 of the Government of Bombay. It must me mentioned that this White Book is another instance of the so-called impartiality of Government. The editor of the "Times of India" was proceeded against by Mr. Dange and others in the Allahabad High Court for having printed this White Book in their paper on 25th February 1930 as the same amounted to contempt of court. And Justice Sir Suleman of the said High Court found on 22-3-1930 that the same did amount to a contempt of court and sent an order of warning to the Editor and Printer of the "Times of India" on his finding.

That white Book, Mr. Raymond goes on to say, declared that Government did not propose to declare the G. K. Union illegel so as it had then (1930) ceased to be a source of danger and puts in a question suggesting thereby that now it should be declared illegal as it is a source of danger. He further accuses the G. K. Union for having not engineered an economic strike but, a political strike. He should simply have inquired of the Strike Committee as to on which issues. the strike was likely to be settled. He would have got the quick reply "On dear food allowance and restoration of men and wages of 1933 January and of recognition of at least the Registered G. K. U. with registered aims and objects and which the Government of Bombay was not willing to declare illegal even after 1928-29 strikes and riots and political cases.

Then Mr Raymond has his flings at the organisers of this year's strike. He damns them as outsiders as to the industry. Our humble content'on is that the downers daily draw upon the help of experts outside the industry for their success and invoke protective agents from the world outside the industry and at the same time want the workers, illiterate and unorganised as they are, to do their business without the slightest help from well-meaning outsiders. Again the Royal Commission says it very decidedly that the trade union movement must depend in India for a long time to come on honorary outsiders.

Earlier Mr. Raymond mentions that it is obvious that a concern cannot go on losing money, year in, and year out for over ten years, "just for the sake of giving employment." But he declares in a handbill printed and distributed by his company dated 3rd June 1933 that "the company were making losses on account of the low rate at which it was selling the cloth but the company was running the mills just for the sake of giving employment to their workers." How are these two statements to be reconciled? Was 1933 the tenth year?

In the latter portion of his speech he says that the Bombay mills are staggering under the cumulative effect of losses that they have been sustaining for the last ten years. In the place of 84 mills running in Bombay one time there were only 51 before the present strike. But if the Bomtay mill industry had peace after 1929, why should 33 mills have closed down and in them fifty per cent. of the mills of the E. D. Sassoon United Company Ltd. should be included?

Again I am driven to the conclusion that something is wrong at the root of affairs of this company. I cannot say whether it is the machinery or over-capitalization in one set of years and re-organization on devaluated block-capital or both these and anything more. I am sure, the facts referred to in this statement will at least make it clear that the G. K. U. both in its weak and strong days had very little to do with the losses of this particular mill company. I am not much interested in finding out the real causes of the same.

STOP ATONCE

Education that is being imparted to your sons till you are convinced that it would ultimately solve the problem of their living. Make a right choice of course of education just now after consulting Mohan's books on Careers. Catalogue free. Ram Lal Suri, Lahore.

MONEY MARKET QUIET BUT FIRMER TENDENCY IN DISCOUNTS

SOME UNEASINESS REGARDING GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS

Commodities Firm On Better News About Steel Labour Dispute

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 16.

In the Money market conditions ruled quiet but in discounts a firmer tendency was apparent in commercial bills owing to some uneasiness regarding German developments.

In commodities, shellac ruled very firm on good speculative demand. Wheat was firm owing to smaller world shipments. Rubber and cotton improved owing to more favourable news from America concering the steel labour dispute.

Wall Street opened firm and active on brighter sentiment owing to [illegible] in the steel strike and indications of an early adjournment of the Con[illegible] the prescribed time.

GANDHIJI TO PRESENT ADDRESS

To Annasaheb Shinde For His Services In Harijan Cause

The Secreary of the Karmaveer Vithal Ramji Shinde Address Committee, writes:

Under the auspices of the above Committee an address to Annasaheb Shinde will be presented today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodar Thakersi Hall, Poybawdi at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi for his valuable services rendered to the Harijan Cause. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

Representatives of the 41 institutes, who have joined this Committee are requested to be present on this occasion an hour before the prescribed time.

SOCIALIST GROUP AND ELECTIONS

Ahmedabad Appeal To Congressmen To Attend Meeting

The Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Group, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The Gujarat Congress Socialist Group has decided to convene an informal Meeting of Socialists on Sunday June 24 where the questions regarding the strengthening of the Socialist Party, contesting Congress elections, party organisations etc., will be considered.

The Group invites all socialistically-minded Congressmen of Gujarat and Kathiawar to attend the meeting which will be held at 4 p.m. on 24th June at Ahmedabad.

The place will be notified later on through the press.

Correspondence for further elucidation may be carried with the Secretary, 18, Bharti Nivas Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

European Visitors At Mani Bhavan

A party of Europeans who are on their way to England interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at the Mani Bhavan on Saturday. They were: Mrs. Chillyer of Malaya, Mrs. Braydon Brown of Sydney and Mrs. Stephen of Singapore.

Presents To Gandhiji At Ladies' Meeting

The following is the list of ornaments presented to Mahatma Gandhi at the Ladies meeting held at Royal Opera House on Saturday:

One pair Gold Bangles,
Four Gold rings.
One Gold necklace,
One pair of Silver cuff links.
One Ten Shilling note was also received by Mahatmaji.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK MARKET

Eastern Belt Forecast Again Unfavourable

TRADE BUYING ON DIPS, IN CONSEQUENCE

Bombay, June 16.

On sympathy with weakness in Liverpool, the New York Cotton market opened 9 points lower with October at 12.10 but the initial opening provided to be the lowest of the day as immediately thereafter on unfavourable eastern belt forecast, there was a rally and prices began to move upwards. By noon, the market gained as much as 16 points over the opening level and touched 12.26 which was the highest of the day. Demand was rather slow at this level and prices again declined partially on realizing, coupled with liquidation chiefly in July. The session finally terminated at 12.18 at a negligible loss of one point.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 12.26 and 12.10 respectively.

The Spot Cotton was neglected and closed almost unchanged at 12.15.

The New Orleans market also displayed weakness and prices at close were 4 to 2 points lower at 11.92 for July and 12.15 for October.

The Spot Cotton lost 4 points and closed at 12.07

On favourable weather news in the cotton belt yesterday, the Liverpool cotton market against an expectation of 3 points down, opened 6 points lower at 6.31 and soon improved a couple of points to 6.33 in the initial stage but the improvement could not be maintained and the market again assumed a downward tendency on poor Alexandria and Bombay advices. News of German Loan Default coupled with subsequent unsettling weather news were also far from inspiring and tended to influence scattered realising. The market was thus flooded with selling orders from all quarters for a while and in the absence of any stimulus prices touched 6.28, the lowest of the day. Some small trade calling appeared at this stage and with London also buying distant positions, the market was helped onwards and finally closed steady at 6.33 at a loss of 4 points.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in Liverpool were 6.33 and 6.28 respectively.

The spot cotton was also lower and closed 7 points down at 6.61.

The Egyptian section was weak and prices lost 11 to 8 points, Sakel July closing at 8-15 and November at 8.27.

Uppers were lower by 9 points, July and November closing at 6.81 and 6.85 respectively.

Business in the Alexandria market was poor and a weak tone prevailed throughout the session, closing losses being 16 to 15 points. Sakel July stood at 15.31 and Upper June at 12.13.

The East Indians were dull and uninteresting and with little doing prices closed 5 points lower at 5.18 for July and 5.06 for October.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.:—

Liverpool: Market quiet. Liquidation. Poor Alexandria and Bombay. Improved on favourable weather Texas and trade calling. Bearish temporary. Expecting week-end weather favourable.

New York: Smaller demand. Eased on liquidation chiefly July.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers:—

Liverpool:—

10-08 a.m.: Light rains Amarillo District (North-West Texas). Excessive heat continues Oklahoma and Texas. Daily Official U. S. Government Forecast: Western Belt partly cloudy, all balance of entire belt generally fair.

8-48 p.m.: Liverpool: Fair amount of liquidation well taken.

Reuter's Cable:—

New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on unfavourable. Eastern Belt forecast prices again declined partially on realising.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York: Purchases around present levels or on any further decline should be made during next week or two. There was July liquidation. Market has a good undertone due to small acreage, in spite of European unsettlement. Cotton will be very greatly affected by insect news. Expect prices will ultimately go much higher.

Some fear of tropical storm. Dry goods demand more active. Trade buying on dips."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 15.

July 1934	11.93—1
October 1934	12.18—1
December 1934	12.28—2
January 1935	12.34—1
March 1935	12.44—3
May 1935	12.55+1
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 15.

July 1934	11.92—4
October 1934	12.15—2
December 1934	12.2?—1
Middling Spot	12.07—4

NEW YORK.

New York, June 15.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.96
October 1934	12.20
December 1934	12.31
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.95
October 1934	12.19
December 1934	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 15.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	3,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.15
October 1934	8.24
November 1934	8.27
December 1934	8.30
January 1935	8.30
March 1935	8.35
May 1935	8.41
F. G. F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.08
Fine (Good Staple)	5.23
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.38
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.86
Fine	3.96
Superfine	4.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
June 1934		6.38
July 1934	6.37	6.37
August 1934		6.35
September 1934		6.34
October 1934	6.32	6.33
November 1934		6.29
December 1934		6.28
January 1935		6.29
February 1935		6.29
March 1935		6.29
April 1935		6.29
May 1935		6.29
June 1935		6.28
Middling Spot		6.61

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 15.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., June paid and sellers 22/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 22-10-1/2

LINSEED.

London, June 15.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-15 0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-15-0.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	223-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, June 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4
National Bank of India	47-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	77-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 16

Following a negligible loss of 1 point in New York futures, our local market opened rather steady with Broach J-A at Rs. 208 3/4, but dropped to Rs 206 1/2 on Japanese interests selling New Crop Broach Bazar operators and commission houses were moderate buyers around this level

Liverpool opened about expectation but was subsequently better and closed strong at 7 points higher which gave an impetus to the market and at the close at 5-30 p.m. rates were as under:

Broach J-A. Rs. 207-8
Broach A-M. Rs. 212-4
Oomra July Rs. 185-4
Oomra D-J. Rs. 185
Bengal July Rs. 135-8
Bengal D-J. Rs. 143.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 16.

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	143	140	137	132
Punjab	...	143	140	137	132
Rajputana	...	143	140	137	132
Oomra No. 3	193	190	188	184	..
C. P. No. 1	206	203	201	197	..
C. P. No. 2	199	196	194	190	....
Broach No. 2	...	214	211	209	207
Punjab-Ame	..	223	220	218	216
Surat	...	274	271	268	235
Rajpipla	...	272	269	263	263
Navsari	...	276	273	270	267

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 16

Bengal Superfine	147/50
Bengal Fine	143/45
Bengal F G	139/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/45
Sindh-Punjab F G	139/40
Wardha-Hingt	199/202
Nagpur/Savner	199/202
Pundhurna	191/92
Yeotmal	190/91
Arvi	191/92
Ellichpur	191/92
Amraoti-Berar	183/87
Khamgaon	183/87
Mulkapur	177/79
Khandesh	177/79
Jalna/Sailu	177/80
Burwah/Sanavad	188/90
Broach Fine	211/12
Punjab/American	217/22
Punjab/American mix	212/15
Cambodia	267/77
Miraj/Sangli	218/21
Compta Good	217/22
Bagalkot	192/197
Kampala	335
Busoga	333
Jinja	329
Manza	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts into Bombay.

Bombay, June 16

In full-pressed bales.	2 days	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh	560	266,367
Central India	1,913	204,506
Barsi and Nagar	1,029	165,861
Hyderabad-Gaorani	528	47,379
Berar	1,076	430,450
Central Provinces	686	105,571
Total Oomras	5,792	1,220,134
Dholera	337	93,878
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	893	49,673
Sind-Punjab	530	170,283
Broach	51	325,617
Coompta and Dharwar	1,210	44,633
Westerns-Northerns	592	29,551
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	369	28,890
Persian	92	1,594
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	3,505	139,139
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	13,371	2,138,635

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	398	337,498
Japan and China	8,248	821,691
Coast Ports	...	16,576
Up-country by Rail	...	103,180
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,519
Total	8,646	1,287,464

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 16.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Friday, June 15, 1934:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,677
Linseed	17,583
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	133
Gingellyseed	1,165
Poppyseed	62
Groundnuts	10,623
Castorseed	7,104
Rice	96,659
Myrabollams	785
Cottonseed	1,926
Mowraseed	358
Gram	509
Joowar	345
Barley	239
Bajree	998
	tons.
Coal	1,351

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 16.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/10.

Groundnut seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22/2; Closing Rs. 22/2.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 16

Argentine advices showed some slight improvement after a series of declining sessions, but local linseed did not look like improving yet and conditions remained as dull as before. The opening rate for September was Rs. 7-4-6 which in absence of buying power on inter bazar dealings gradually worked lower and touched Rs. 7-3-6. Again there was a rally and gradually the opening rate of Rs. 7-4-6 was reached at the close.

Wheat section was no exception Business was all inter bazar and quotation for September was Rs. 4-3-6.

Later, on little selling pressure the rate sagged further and closed weak at Rs. 4-3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 16

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan-March
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/8 1/8 June-Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 3/8
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.05 1/4 15th instant
Shanghai/London closed 16th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 16th instant
Java/London 7.40 15th instant
London/Paris 76.40 15th instant
London/Belgium 21.69 15th instant
London/Switzerland 15.53 3/4 15th instant
London/Italy 58.56 15th instant
London/Berlin 13.23 15th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 15th instant
London/New York 5.04 11/16 15th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.44 1/4 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £6-17-8 1/2 14th instant £6-17-8 1/2 15th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 14th instant 19 13/16 15th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 14th instant 19 7/8 15th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 1/4 14th instant 45 1/8 15th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 14th instant 15/16 per cent 15th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 14th instant 1 per cent 15th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easier.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 15.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July sellers 24/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July seller 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-9/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 15.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 6 9/16 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 15

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.23
Amsterdam	7.45
Brussels	21.60
Madrid	36.91
Milan	58.56
Berne	15.53-3/4
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.25
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.04-11/16

SEEDS.

London, June 15.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 15.

Gold ars Fine per oz. £6-17-8-1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, June 15.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	19-7/8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 10 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord Stock	98 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	15 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn ord	2 11 6
Calcutta Tramways Ord	1 6 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co	0 7 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk.	72 0 0
East India Distillers and S F ord	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 10 0
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	52 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	131 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	1 19 9
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 2 9
Indian Iron nad Steel 7 1/2 cent Debs	105 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	112 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	112 0 0

Seven young Bengalis, most of whom are believed to be students, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Friday afternoon, following the alleged find of certain explosives in north Calcutta yesterday. All were remanded pending investigation.—A.P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

New York, June 15

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	19
Amr Forn Power Com	9
Amer Forn Power Gold D	54
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	21
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	43
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel and Tel	118
Western Union Telg	48
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	31
Baltimore and Ohio R F	25
Erie R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	121
Great North Pfd	23
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	37
Distillers Seagram	17
Amr Tobacco B	74
Dupont de Nemours	90
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	42 1/4
American Smelting	42
Int Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	32 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N J	46
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	27
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp of Amr	28
General Foods	33
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Montgomery Ward	28 1/2
U S Rubber	20 1/2

Market firm but quiet. Carloadings up 46000. U. S. Steel Corporation May shipment 740000 tons.

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 16

In the Bullion market Silver opened to-day at Rs. 55-1 for July and declined to Rs. 54-15 on bazar operators selling in absence of encouraging news from any quarters. The tone was easy and it looked as though the decline might go further.

Gold was comparatively steady at Rs. 34-4-3 and the undertone being good, there were rather buyers than sellers.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

INDORE, June 15

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 25 26
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 20
Jawar Rs. 10 11
Bajara Rs. 12 14
Gram Rs. 16 17
Tuar Rs. 16 17
Dhana Rs. 34 40
Lin tal Rs. 16 17
Linseed Rs. 19 27
Tilseed Rs. 34 40
Oil cakes Rs. 13 17
Ajavan Rs. 16 20
Moog (Green) Rs. 16 18
Moog (black) Rs. 10 14
Cottonseed Rs. 10
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds
Bengal Rs. 75 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds.
Bengal Rs. 67 78
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs Rs. 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3/4
Tea rate per lbs.
Lipton 8 as to 1/4, Bharmal 7 as to 1/6, Chandara 8 as to 1/12

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 29
100 Indore Malwa United Mills 96/4
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 137
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 113/8
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 101
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 86
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd 100
50 Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 3
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 3
25 The Bank of Indore Ltd 18/12
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14/12
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1.

Bullion:—

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36/4
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 56/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tendency Rather Reactionary

MILLS AND INDUSTRIALS WORK LOWER

BOMBAY, June 16.

The local Stock Exchange was comparatively less active to-day after a series of lively sessions and there was more disposition on the part of the operators to secure profits on advances.

Mill Shares in anticipation of a satisfactory solution of the strike situation, opened firm and Bombay Dyings Centurys and Kohinoors were the most prominent in demand. General tendency, however, was to secure profits on advances and the market eventually closed lower as under:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 728-12, Centurys Rs. 236-14, Kohinoors Rs. 143-12 and Swadeshis Rs. 180-10.

Cements continued to lose ground and closed lower even to-day. Indian cements were at Rs. 378-12, and Katni Ord. at Rs. 330-10. Shahabadas remained steady at unchanged cloing.

Electrics were also reactionary and closed lower; Andhras at Rs. 1386-4, Tata Hydros at Rs 140-10 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1076-4.

In Steel Shares Deferreds dropped as low as Rs. 295-10, though Ordinarys kept rather steady at Rs. 71-2. This latter scrip had not risen as much in sympathy with the former and so it also did not work lower as much.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. closed at Rs 146.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 16.

	Rs. as
100 An. Advance	280 0
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	728 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	236 14
100 Central India	235 0
100 Colaba	87 8
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	82 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	128 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	95 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	53 12
100 Kohinoor	143 12
250 Laxmi	703 12
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	807 8
250 Model	48 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	128 12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	77 8
100 Swadeshi	180 10
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1365 0
1000 Western	725 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	96 4
25-50 Central	27 8
500 Imperial	1336 4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	332 8
50-100 India	109 4
5 Union	4-11-0
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 10
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	378 12
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	330 10
75 Okha	176 4
10 Punjab	18 0
100 Shahabad	332 8
70 United	91 8
INSURANCE	
15-10 Jupiter	12 2
15-75 New India	35 4
200 Oriental	4,015 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1386 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142 3
100 Bombay Suburban	144 6
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	140 10
1000 Tata Power	1076 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	835 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 16

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 87/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 87/6/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116-4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/5

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/9/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH

3 1/2 per cent 1947
4 per cent 1934/37
4 per cent 1943 103.1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 110-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 110/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 108/12
5 per cent 1935 103-2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/1

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-14
4 per cent B P T 1974 99/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 109-4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 120
6 per cent R P T 1956 120
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The 3 1/2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 87/7, declined to Rs. 87/3, but again rallied and at close was at Rs. 87/6.

100 Amr. Patty	116 0
100 C. Provinces	86 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	64 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	770 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	19 0
30 Tata Steel	295 10
75 Tata Steel Ord	71 2
100 Alcock	182 8
60 Belapur Sugar	220 0
100 Bombay Steam	285 10
125 Bombay Burma	444 6
8sh. B B Petrol	2-11-6
50 Bombay Telephone	95 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	120 0
100 Indian Radio Def.	517 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	456 4
1000 Port Canning	571 0
15 Scindia	9 6
30 Tata Construction	72 12
25 Tata Oil	17 8
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1205 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bombay Trams	80 8
5 per cent. Central India	490 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent. Katni 2nd	136 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	131 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,320 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146 0
5-1/2 p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent Vishnu	850 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 15.

	Season To date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1932/33	Week 1933	
Total in sight (Excluding linters)	11745	53	12949	160	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (including linters)	5320	53	5374	179	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	7145	130	7568	164	"
Of which to Japan	1720	51	1502	22	"
Of which to China	298	28	267	6	"
Of which to Great Britain	1218	16	1323	28	"
Of which to Germany	1347	12	1749	37	"
Stock at New York	—	67	—	198	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2669	—	3790	"
Stock at U.S. Ports Interior Towns	—	1269	—	1442	"
World's visible supply	—	8275	—	9347	"
Of which American Cotton	—	5926	—	7394	"
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	12372	186	12350	340	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7422	35	8482	72	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 5. 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 4, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 14, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Water: 2-40, 15-18
Low Water: 8-23, 21-46.
Flag Salutation ceremony at Congress House 9 a.m. (S.T.) Seth Jamnalalji to preside.
Mahatmaji to address public meeting at Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. when a Harijan purse will be presented.

MONDAY, June 18.

Results of 2nd LL.B. and M.A. Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 20

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK.

Under the auspices of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd., the anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KAMBA RAMAYANA KALAKSHEPAM.

A free discourse on "Ghuha Barata Samagam" from Kamba Ramayan will be delivered by Sriman Thothadri Ramanuja Chariyar of Vanamamalai, at 4 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday).

ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Editor, "Andhra Patrika" will pay a visit to the premises of the Mahasabha, "Palm Mansion," Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

K GAUD-BRAHMIN VIDYAVRIDDHI SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the library hall of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will take place to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Some important business will be transacted.

DWAITADWAITA.

Pandit Ramachandraji Sidhanthalankar (of Kangri Gurkula) will deliver a public lecture at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249 Frere Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. on "Dwaitadwaita" when Reverend Swami Onkar Sachidanandji will preside.

LECTURE FOR HINDUS.

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir Girgaum Back Road, Hindu leaders will deliver lectures on the present situation of Hindus.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEAN FELLOWSHIP

A social of the I. S. M Fellowship will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall.

QUORANIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Quoranic Society Professor Zahuruddin will every Sunday deliver lecture in Urdu on Quran in the Anjuman Islam School ground floor at Bori Bunder from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL LIBRARY BANDRA.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Library will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. (I) will play at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) (weather permitting.)

FREE LECTURES ON FIRST AID

Free lectures on First Aid to the Injured, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence from to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao No fee is charged. The class is open to all. A free Home Hygiene Class will also commence the same day at the same time and place.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"KIDNAPPED"

Based on Rupert Hughes' Sensational Story

'Miss FANE'S BABY IS STOLEN'

with

DOROTHEA WIECK
BABY LEROY

THRILLS! ACTION! EXCITEMENT!

PARAMOUNT'S
DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Mandalay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The Cat and the Fiddle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Orient Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Disraeli" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m. To-day Morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day Morning Show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gallant Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Bala Joban" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
PALACE—"The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani" Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-15 p.m.
EDYARD—2nd Week "Perils of Pauline" Daily shows 4, 6 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light and Instrumental Music. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra.
5 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 7 p.m. Light music. P. N. Dewoolker 8 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. News in Hindi and Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain. Assisted by the Choir. 10 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom.
A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. A religious service: address by the Rev. Donald O. Soper.
8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital
9 p.m. Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
10 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

G WARD DIST. C. C.

The re-opening of the "G" Ward (Dadar) Congress Committee Office will be in this week. Day and time and place will be announced shortly.

KOLABA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee and other Congress Workers will be held at Alibag to-day (Sunday) at 3-0 p.m. to consider the Resolutions adopted by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at Poona.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society Mr. P. R. Lele will deliver a lecture on Tikakar in Marathi to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of S.L.S. Society's Girls School, Shankersheth Wada, Palao Road, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

A general meeting of the members of the World Fellowship of Faiths will be held at Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to elect a few members to the National Committee, and consider the formation of a Bombay Working Group.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The "opening ceremony of Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, under the auspices of Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sethna Building, Princess Street. Dr. A. C. Das, will preside.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHRI JAMAT.

The General meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid Premises at (Palagalee) Samuel Street.
The first meeting of the current year of the institution will also be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Bombay Time at the same place.

INDIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association a debate in Marathi on "Love Marriages a necessity to the Hindu Society" will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Association Hall when Mr. P. Ramrao will propose the above subject and Mr. D. K. Kamat will oppose same. The debate will commence at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TROMBAY ISLAND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, Chembur, will be held to-day (Sunday) at Chembur, in the Swadeshi Vastu Sangraha, Jariwalla Chawl, to transact the following business:—
1. Re. Re-organisation of the Trombay Island Congress Committee.
2. To elect new office bearers and members of the Managing Committee.

ST. ANTHONY'S FEAST.

The Marnenses Union will celebrate the Feast of their patron "St. Anthony of Padua" with a solemn high mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, Sonapur, Bombay. Rev. Fr. O. de Sa will preach on the occasion. The Annual General Meeting will be held after the Mass at the Little Flower of Jesus School, Princess Street, Bombay.

"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"

"Flying Down To Rio" shown at the Capitol.

GANDHI PURSE FUND

Rs. 39,468 Collected So Far

The Hon. Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay Provincial Board, writes:

The following are the further contributions received towards the Gandhi Purse Fund:

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Amount already acknowledged	36,840	9	0
Members of the Indio-Foreign Cotton Merchants' Association	251	0	0
Mahya Vanshiya Kshatriya Hitwardhak Sabha	20	0	0
Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas & Co.	351	0	0
Messrs. C. Parekh & Co.	351	0	0
The Cotton Brokers' Staff Union	104	1	10
Members of the Swadeshi Market Committee (Collected by Secretary)	126	0	0
Mr. Nagindas T. Master	51	0	0
Staff of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors	33	4	3
Seth Mathuradas Haridas	251	0	0
Further contribution from Gandhi Seva Sena	151	0	0
Collections made by Gandhi Seva Sena at Ladies meeting at Opera House	383	1	6
Gamthi Fancy & Unwashed Cloth Merchants' Association	554	0	0
Gold & Silver Ornaments Merchants' Association (In addition to Rs. 250 previously acknowledged)	1	0	0
Total ..... Rs.	39,468	0	7

DESHABANDHU'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Prayers Offered At Calcutta Burning Ghat

CALCUTTA, June 16.

In the celebration of the ninth death anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, prayers were offered at 8 a.m. at Sahanagore Burning Ghat for peace to the soul of the illustrious deceased and floral offerings were laid at the site of the funeral pyre by a distinguished gathering.

In the evening two public meetings, one at the foot of the Octerlony Monument under the presidency of Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta and another at the Albert Hall Mr. T. C. Goswami presiding, will be held to pay homage to the hallowed memory of the Great Patriot.

The programme also includes "Lila Kirtan" in the evening by eminent Kirtan wallas.—United Press.

TRIBUTES TO DESABANDHU'S MEMORY

Mahatma's Message To Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Mahatma Gandhi and others have sent the following messages to "Forward" on Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das Anniversary day:—

"How nice it would be if the Deshabandhu death anniversary is signalised by the terrible Calcutta Corporation wrangle being closed and all Congress groups work in perfect harmony."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says:—"If Bengal would rightly honour the illuustrious memory of Desabandhu she must once again take lead in carrying out the great and statesmanlike ideas and policies which he enunciated and preached in his own life."

Mr. S. Satyamurti says:—"Deshabandhu is not dead: he lives. The latest manifestation is the forming of the Congress Parliamentary Board by the A.I.C.C. on Gandhiji's initiative.—United Press.

CREATING UNITED FRONT

To Carry On Strike

A meeting of representatives of the Joint Strike Committee and the Girni Kamgar Union was held on Saturday afternoon at Kamatipura when Mr. N. M. Joshi was also present. The meeting was alled to bring about a united front in order to carry on the strike. After prolonged discusion the meeting was adjourned to enable the representatives to consult their respective organizations.

"THE EDUCATED WIFE"

Sagar's First Social At The Imperial

There has been, of late, a welcome tendency to examine the film possibilities of subjects other than the out-worn mythological or extravagant semi-historical romances. "The Educated Wife," Sagar Movietone's first "social" venture now running at the Imperial is a sign of the changing times and the changing demands of the cine-"fans." "The Educated Wife" has some incongruous incidents. But the story developed rather slowly, develops. And the camera helps the story and the beauty of the pictorial drama. The songs are also rightly economised.

"Vinod," the hero depicted by Syt. Jal Merchant, makes the best of the author's weak characterisation and dialogues.

Sabitadevi, who plays the "Malti," plays it with dignity. Her sensitive manner and conscientious interpretation of the devoted lover and wife, gives perceptible value to the picture. We must watch Sabitadevi. Thoughtful direction and guidance should place her in the front rank of photo-players, who can offer more than the script, sons, or skilled camera?work.

EXCISE RAIDS IN PANCHMAHALS

(From A Correspondence.)

DOHAD, June 15.

In Dohad and Zalod Talukas of Panchmahal District there is much illicit distillation and so Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur Excise Inspector, Dohad Division, with his two Sub-Inspectors Messrs. Anklesaria and Siddique detected 33 Abkari, Opium and Arms Act cases from the month of May till to-day with cart loads of mudamals of stills, soaked Mhowra flower implements liquor, opium, ganja, bhang etc. at Dohad town, Dohad station, Freelandgunj, Vandaria and several other places. On the 10th June Khangerla was raided under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Excise Mr. Agha of Ahmedabad division with 14 Excise officers and 200 Excise constables and police help under Abdulmajid Khan, Police Inspector, Panchmahal Division. Several cases of Abkari and Arms Act were detected but many Bhills had run away, therefore much mudamal was not traceable.

50 MILLS WORKING

Millowners' Version

The Secretary, Millowners Association writes:—

The position to-day is that 50 mills in the city are working—21 mills partially and 29 with their full complements. The number of hands employed is 77,274.

BANK OF INDIA V. PETIT'S

Mr. Caroe Examined

Mr. Cecil Caroe, partner in-Cragie Blunt and Company was examined and cross-examined in the further hearing of the Petits' case before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon on Saturday.

The Bank of India, it will be recalled, charged Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Pherozshaw Petit, with the alleged transfer of property to keep away creditors, concealment of jewellery and abetment thereto.

In his examination-in-Chief the witness recalled the events from 12th November 1930, when the case came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Mirza. On behalf of the Bank of India he instructed Mr. Kania and Sir J. B. Kanga and Mr. (?) Wacha appeared for Gulbai Petit and Pherozshaw Petit respectively.

Witness stated how Sir J. B. Kanga applied to the Court for transfer of the case to the long cause list and how he instructed Mr. Kania to oppose the application on the ground that Gulbai had already encumbered her property and the Bank wanted the case to be heard immediately. He also stated that Gulbai had a good case as she was a lady of large means.

The witness further stated that the learned judge transferred the case to long cause list and fixed for hearing December 12.

With reference to the meeting in the Advocate-General's Chamber witness informed the court, he said, that it was he who suggested it with a view to give Gulbai time to pay off the decree, if it was passed on her giving a second charge of the Sheik Memon Street Property and jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Company.

NO MENTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE.

Mr. Sethna also made statements as stated in the Exhibit E. Mr. Sethna also did not mention to him, then, any second mortgage of the Sheik Memon Street property, actual or contemplated, neither the sale that there was any second charge of the ornaments. No conveyance of the Garden Reach property was however mentioned to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sukhia, counsel for the first accused, witness stated that he was quite sure that he saw the third accused in the case in the court on 12th November 1930. He did not hear what Sir J. B. Kanga told Sethna in the court.

Further hearing was postponed to June 20.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the Bank of India, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, while Mr. Sukhia appeared for the first accused, Mr. N. T. Jungalwala for the second instructed as before by Messrs. Lam and Company.

BURMESE LEADERS JAILED

Three Months' R. I. For Defying Order

SHWEBO, June 16.

Shin Ariya, brother of U Ottama, a well-known political leader now in India, "Thankin" Ba Shein of Doh Bama Association and "Thakin" Lay Maung, Secretary of the All-Burma Youth League, who were prosecuted for disobeying an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. and addressing a public meeting were sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Woman Bitten By Snake

WARDHAGANJ, June 16.

Srimati Devika, a Malabar Ashram inmate, was bitten by a snake and is lying in the hospital and is progressing.—A. P.

Studying Labour Situation In Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, June 16.

It is understood that Mr. Chaturvedi Madan Mohan, a C. P. Socialist worker, is also going to Bombay for the purpose of studying the situation arising out of the Labour dispute.—A. P.

Allahabad Municipal Budget Passed

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

After several months' delay which caused much comment and called forth a reminder from the Commissioner of the Division, the Municipal Board passed its budget last night. All amendments were rejected.—A. P.

A Naidu woman and her 14-year-old daughter, whose wedding was to take place this month were burnt to death while sleeping in their hut in Malabar by a fire at Khizaur, near Mayavaram. The hut was reduced to ashes. Mayavaram Police are investigating.

DHOBI TALAO SHOOTING CASE

Warrant Officer Gives Details Of His Encounter With Alleged Assailant

A graphic description of the attempt on the life of a British Warrant Officer at the Auxiliary Force Headquarters at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, in April last were given by the intended victim, his wife and another Officer at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon during the trial on a charge of attempted murder of Wamanrao Baburao Chavan, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mrs. Bertha Sweetland, wife of Sub-Conductor Sweetland, the British Officer who was shot at, vividly described how she saw a stranger about to throw a dagger at her husband in the compound below her quarters. "I screamed and looked away and when I turned round again I saw the accused pointing a revolver at my husband. I screamed again and shouted for help. The shot missed fired and my husband ran in followed by the man."

Sub-Conductor Frank Sweetland entered the witness-box after Mr. W. K. Manker opened the case for the prosecution and briefly narrated the facts of the incident of April 26, last.

Mr. Sweetland said that on the evening of April 26 at about 6-30 p.m. he was standing on the verandah below his flat near his motor bike and taking out some petrol for his cigarette lighter when he heard his wife scream from above. He then felt something strike him on the back of his head and graze his face causing a stinging pain under the eye. He picked up the missile which was a dagger and turned round. He saw the accused level a revolver at him. He threw the dagger at the man but missed him. The man then fired at him but it miss-fired. Four children were playing in the compound at the time and he sent the bigger boys up and picked up two babies and ran into the building. The accused, he continued, followed him and fired again at the bottom of the stairs but missed him. He then ran up the stairway chased by the accused who again fired when the witness got to the landing.

By this time he reached his flat and his wife opened the door. He left the children in the flat and turned round and faced the accused when he started running downstairs. Another shot was fired by him and soon after the accused scaled over the wall and ran towards the Dhobi Talao Tram shed where he was arrested.

Mr. Deodhar on behalf of the accused reserved his cross-examination.

SHOUTED FOR HELP.

Mrs. Bertha Sweetland was the next witness. She said that on the evening of the incident she was standing on the verandah of her flat and when she looked over to call out to her husband who was standing below near the motor bike, she saw a man with a dagger in his hand about to hurl it at her husband. Her husband at the time had his back to the man and was only about five yards away. She screamed and turned her face, and when she looked again, she saw the man on the wall levelling a revolver at her husband. She again screamed and shouted for help. The shot did not go off, as it misfired. She then saw her husband pick the children and run into the building followed by the accused. She then heard two shots, and her husband by that time reached the door of their flat. She put the children into the flat and her husband went after the accused. When she looked over the balcony again, she saw the accused fire a shot at the A. F. I. Mess. She then ran to the rear of the flat and shouted out for help to the men on parade at the Tennis Court. When she returned to the verandah again, she saw the accused had been arrested.

IDENTIFIED ACCUSED.

She said that her husband had received a wound on his right cheek and was bleeding. She gave her statement to the Police and the next day she identified the accused in an identification parade.

Staff Sergt. J. V. Brooks of the Indian Auxiliary Force then gave his evidence which had not concluded when the Court rose.

HARIJAN SCHOOL MISTRESS EXPIRES

Italian Missionary Succumbs To Enteric Fever

NEW DELHI, June 16.

Sister Amtomia (22), an Italian Missionary, died at 6 this morning of enteric fever, after forty days' illness in the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

She along with Sister Benigna was running a depressed class school in Paharganj when last month both of them were attacked by the same disease and admitted to hospital where the former got a relapse and the latter is progressing satisfactorily. They arrived in Delhi in May 1933.

Two other Italian Sisters have arrived from Agra to work among the depressed classes in Delhi villages.

The funeral takes place this evening.—A.P.

Servants Of India Society Adjourns

POONA, June 16.

News of the sad demise of Laxmi Ammal, wife of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri this morning from Coimbatore, has reached here when the general body of the Servants of India Society was in session.

The Session immediately adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased and a condolence telegram to Mr. Shastri was despatched.—United Press.

The Ettayapuram Raja was installed in the Gadi on the 4th instant. The state officials presented him with an address.

Great jubilation prevailed among the subjects of the Zamindari. Ettayapuram is an ancient Zamindari in South India near Madura.—United Press.

TRUNK TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

Between Calcutta And Darjeeling And Calcutta And Dacca

SIMLA, June 16.

Among urgent items which the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly will be asked to sanction is the trunk telephone connection between Calcutta and Darjeeling, and Calcutta and Dacca. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs, and if sanction is given, it will be carried through the next winter.

Next year, a telephone extension from Dacca to Chittagong and Dacca to Mymensingh will be considered, and, thereafter, the trunk from Dacca to Shillong will be taken in hand. It is felt that Bengal and Assam are behind other provinces in the matter of trunk telephones, and that this is hindering both the administration and the business community. With the linking up of Darjeeling and Shillong, it can be said that every Provincial Winter Capital and Summer Capital are connected by telephone.—A. P.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

For complete information about all competitive examinations held by Public Service Commission and recruitment to all Imperial Government, Railway and Military services, consult Mohan's Guide to Imperial Government Services, 3rd Ed. pp. 330, Rs. 3. Ram Lal Suri, Bookseller, Lahore.

5th JAMU & KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION, SRINAGAR

Opens during the first week of September.
Visitors will find it a most entertaining occasion for holiday programme.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

SIR STANLEY JACKSON'S BOMBSHELL

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Football

The All-India Football Team which is on a tour in South Africa opened their season well at Durban on the 9th instant. Conditions being favourable to barefooted football, they gave a sparkling display of artistic soccer which took the huge crowd of South Africans by storm. Natal, lost to the tune of six goals to nil, Bhattacharjee and Ramanna sharing the goals equally.

TOURISTS FIRST REVERSE.

Their second game had a different tale to tell, conditions being far from suitable for the unshod Indians. Chilly weather pat them at a very great disadvantage. Those who have any idea of playing with barefeet will appreciate what I mean. Despite this handicap, the tourists had a big say in the game when they played Natal again at Maritzburg on the following day. The first half saw them in the leading position. They were however unable to withstand the cold any longer, and three goals were scored against them in the latter moiety, which found All-India beaten by three goals to one.

ANOTHER DECISIVE VICTORY.

The Tourists had their third match at Johannesburg, when Transvaal were swept of their feet by the huge margin of seven goals to one. Lakshminarayan notched four of the goals and Ramanna, their leader appropriated the other three. As I said before, with conditions suitable for barefooted football, the Tourists are sure to do well. They needed practice together to cement their solidarity. And once they get acclimatized there, they would take a lot of beating.

MOHAN BAGAN ADOPT BOOTS.

Since I wrote last week on the boots v. barefoot controversy, the famous Indian club of Calcutta, the Mohan Bagans, have given a definite lead in this matter. They have announced that their players will wear boots when it rains. Otherwise, they will go barefooted as usual. There is a world of wisdom behind this decision I freely acknowledge. I understand their present Captain, Abdul Hamid, late of the Sandemanians of Quetta, took a large hand in moulding this decision. Whoever is responsible for this lead deserves to have a statue or monument raised in his honour in the Calcutta Maidan. This decision is sure to revolutionize Indian football and produce far-reaching consejuences in the future.

OTHERS BOUND TO FOLLOW.

The Mohan Bagans are the most famous football club in India and their very name thrills the crowd everywhere. If by wearing boots, they show to advantage, other clubs are sure to follow suit. Their decision comes at a very opportune moment. In the Calcutta Football League, they are now at the head of the table, as they have been several times before, at the beginning of the second half of the League. If they can face the monsoon with success this year and win the championship for the first time in its history, boots are bound to get a firm hold in the soccer world.

REFEREES IN DANGER.

I cannot condemn too strongly the attitude and behaviour of some of the spectators who crowd the football matches in Calcutta. The latest instance of the unsporting and unruly conduct of the crowd was furnished by the match in which the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Mahomedan Sporting were the contestants. The latter club have recently imported a number of up-country players, especially from the Sandemanians of Quetta, and have risen to prominence by fighting their way up at the top of the League ladder this season. Therefore every match is of great importance to them at this stage, because it might cost them the championship. But that does not mean that their supporters should not accept their defeats in a sporting manner.

CROWDS UNSPORTING BEHAVIOUR.

It appears that one of their players was warned by the Referee in charge of the game, who is by the way a member of the Calcutta Referees Association. Eventually the Mahomedans lost the above match. Thereupon, their supporters threw all restraint to the winds and tried to vent their spleen on the poor Referee. But for the protection which the Police afforded him, the angry crowd might have made mince-meat of the official.

AUTHORITIES MUST BE FIRM.

The Calcutta referees met in a conclave and considered the situation. As this sort of treatment is becoming common in Calcutta of late, they had to take a very serious view of it. They have decided not to supervise any match in which the competing clubs do not guarantee good conduct of their supporters. There is a rule which holds all clubs responsible for the conduct of their adherents. The League Council or the I.F.A. can easily put to stop to this kind of unsporting behaviour on the part of the spectators, if they penalise the clubs who are the cause of it. The Governing body must take courage in both hands and set their foot down before the situation grows more serious.

Cricket

"BODYLINE" CONTROVERSY AGAIN.

The statement of Sir Stanley Jackson, Chairman of the Test Selection Committee, will cause no amount of surprise in the cricketing circles. He says that if Larwood is fit, he will be asked to play in the Second Test. He will play under no other conditions or instructions except those applying to each member of the team. These are that each member will be under the orders of the Captain and he will act on those orders, and do his best for his side. Everybody knows well enough. What Larwood's best is. The Standard of revolt has been raised against it in England as well. And the Australians have definite views about it too. I do not see how the Tourists can be reconciled to his attack, unless his Captain uses the restraining influence on him. I await with interest to see how the Australians receive this bombshell.

Swimming

JAPAN SET UP NEW RECORDS.

Three new world's records have been established by Japanese swimmers:—

Shozo Makino swam 300 metres, free style, in 9 min. 49 8-10 sec., which shattered the previous record of 10 min. 15 6-10 sec., previously held by Jean Taris, of France.

Reizo Koike swam the 200 metres breast stroke in 2 mins. 36 4-10 sec., (previous record 2min. 44 6-10sec., held by Leonard Spance of America); and

T. Yokohama swam the 400 metres free style in 4min. 45 8-10sec., to beat the record of 4min. 47sec., by Jean Taris of France. In the 800 metres event both the second and third, K. Kitamura and S. Honda also broke the previous world's best.

MISS JOYCE COOPER'S INDICTMENT.

Miss Joyce Cooper, Britain's Olympic swimmer, has announced her intention of dropping out of big swimming events, because, officially, she feels too old at 25. The real cause, however lies in another direction. The Amateur Swimming Association of England has, by its arrogance and highhandedness antagonized her and many others. The schedule of complaints stands as under:—

The council is composed of old or middle aged men who are out of touch with the modern trend of the sport.

By its arrogance, the A.S.A. has made itself unpopular abroad and in the Dominions, and has harmed British prestige. Foreign cablegrams, it is said, are sometimes completely ignored.

Dictatorial letters are written to swimmers.

No attempt is ever made to welcome, and congratulations are never offered, to successful swimmers after tours abroad.

The council is too wrapped up in its own petty squabbles to worry about its real job.

Miss Joyce Cooper said in an interview: "Swimming in England is definitely backward. "I am in favour of two organisations, one for women alone, as they have in golf and athletics."

Unless there is a change of heart at the headquarters, it is likely that other prominent swimmers will follow Miss Cooper's lead. That is hardly in the best interests of sports. I feel sure the authorities will sit up and take notice ere long and remedy the grievances before things grow into serious dimensions.

Tennis

TENNIS TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

An Indian Tennis team was to visit Australia at the end of this year. But owing to the centenary celebrations of that continent, the Western Australian Lawn Tennis Association has expressed its inability to entertain the team this year but would gladly receive them in 1935. Consequently the visit has been postponed. I hope however the proposed tour will come off next year and the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will organise it in a way which will give our promising players a chance to try their strength with the great exponents of the game in that country and help them to draw a few first hand lessons from them for their betterment.

GENTLEMEN vs. AUSTRALIANS

Former Score 177 At Lord's

VISITORS MAKE 164 FOR 6 WICKETS

LONDON, June 16.

In a match between the Gentlemen and the Australians which commenced to-day at Lords, the Gentlemen, batting first had made 66 runs for five wickets, at lunch. Resuming after lunch they were all out for 177.

The following played for the Gentlemen:—

Walters, Dawson, Lyon, Valentine, Holmes, Lowndes, Robins, Brown, Livock, Clay, Read Woodfull rested Bradman, Ponsford Oldfield, O'Reilly, Fleetwood Smith.—

The weather was beautifully fine when Walters and Dawson opened the innings on a hard and sporty wicket. Dawson had made five when he fell to a catch by Chipperfield who held him easily in the slip, off Wall (17|1). Walters was caught by Barnett who stood back to hold, off the same bowler. Lyon was next bowled by Ebeling with an offbreak which struck the middle stump (34|3). Lyon made all his twelve runs by boundary hits.

Holmes' was the next wicket to fall, Grimmet hitting the off-stump with a leg-break (49|4|5). Valentine next fell to Chipperfield who brought off a brilliant catch over the left shoulder in the slip off Ebeling (57|5|19).

Lowndes and Robins were together at lunch with one and seven, respectively, with a total of 65 for five.

INNINGS CLOSE FOR 177.

Resuming after lunch the Gentlemen lost three wickets for an addition of 52 runs. Robins was clean-bowled by Wall, who sent his off-stump two yards. Brown, the seventh man out, was held by Kippax at long-off.

Livock had not commenced scoring when he was out l.b.w. to McCabe.

Lowndes, after contributing 44, was beaten by a Googly sent down by Grimmett. The Gentlemen innings concluded for 177 runs.

AUSTRALIAN'S FIRST KNOCK.

Australians going in for the first knock had made 164 for six at the close.

Australia went in on their first innings, opening through Woodful and Brown. The latter was out l.b.w. to Holmes for 20. McCabe, attempting to hook, was bowled by Read, off-stump, for four. Woodfull was the third man out at 64, being bowled by Brown, off his pads.

After contributing 42 runs, Darling followed the Captain to the Pavillion.

Kippax was caught behind the wicket, off Holmes when he had put on 33 runs. The Australians at the close had made 164 for six.

Scores:—

GENTLEMEN (First Innings.)	
Dawson c Chipperfield, b Wall	5
Walters c Barnett, b Wall ..	15
Lyon b Ebeling	12
Holmes b Grimmet	5
Valentine c Chipperfield, b Ebeling	19
Lowndes b Grimmett	44
Robins b Wall	11
Brown c Kippax, b Grimmett	31
Livock l.b.w., b McCabe	0
Clay st. Barnet, b Grimmett..	30
Read (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	177

Bowling Analysis:—

Wall 3|49, Ebeling 2|39, Grimmett 4|76, McCabe 1|8.

Wicket falls:—

17|1, 28|2, 34|3, 49|4. 66|5, 72|6, 120|7, 124|8 and 170|9.

AUSTRALIAN (First Innings.)	
Woodful b Brown	13
Brown l.b.w., b Holmes	20
McCabe b Read	4
Darling b Brown	42
Kippax c Livock, b Holmes ..	33
Bromley c & b Robins	30
Chipperfield (not out)	6
Barnett (not out)	0
Extras	16
Total (for six)	164

Wicket falls:—

22|1, 29|2, 64|3, 109|4, 154|5, and 154|6.

Warning Of "Bloody Disturbances Disregarded

Administration's Labour Bill Passed By House Of Representatives Is Severely Criticised In Senate

WASHINGTON, June 16.

The House of Represenatives has passed the Administration's Labour Bill designed to deal with the threat of a general strike in the steel industry, despite the warning wired to President Roosevelt by the heads of seven companies declaring bloody disturbances throughout the industry if the bill becomes law.

The measure does not go as far as the Wagner Bill which bans company unions altogether, but empowers the President to establish impartial Boards to conduct secret elections of workers to decide whether they wish to be represented by national or company unions.

The Bill, which now goes to the Senate, met with a chorus of criticism from Labour leaders as well as employers.—Reuter's Special.

POLITICALS IN U. P. JAILS

Some To Be Released: Rest To Serve Out Sentences

NAINITAL, June 16.

Replying to a question standing in the name of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Home Member stated in the U. P. Council to-day, that at the moment there were 29 prisoners convicted of offences due to civil disobedience in the jails in the U. P.

Asked regarding Government's intention about their release, the Home Member replied that some would be released, while some more cases were still under consideraton. The rest would have to serve out their sentences.

Prisoners numbering 1,198 have been released before the expiry of their term between July 31, 1933, and May 31, 1934.—A.P.

Congress House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A correspondent writes:—

"Since the 'Times of India'" has chosen to put in a portion of the conversation that passed between the Congress leaders and Police officers on the occasion of transfer of Congress House, the public might be more interested to know some details. When somebody remarked to Mr. Petigara as to when they would again take possession of the Congress House, Mr. K. F. Nariman promptly retorted: "Now there will be no question of their taking possession of our Congress House but the situation will be soon reversed when we as Congressmen will take charge of their Police." The Police officers took the joke sportingly.

As regards the insinpation in the same paper that there were hardly any members of the public to witness the ceremony, it must be noted that the function of the handing over was not known to anybody and the matter was kept a close secret till about 10 o'clock when actual handing over took place. Naturally the public could not attend in numbers to witness the ceremony. However, the insinuation is intended to create an impression that the Congress has lost that universal hold on all classes of citizens of Bombay as it had in 1931. It is for the citizens of Bombay to disprove that slanderous insinuation of the Anglo-Indian journal by attending in their thousands on the first Flag Hoisting ceremony when the restored Congress House will be officially reopened and thus demonstrate to disillusion the Anglo-Indian press and a few few others who are still labouring under that comfortable disillusion."

Patna Decision

Mr. Mukund Desai, a member of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress Committee, has given a notice to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress that he is going to move a resolution for the complete rejection of the Patna decision at the forthcoming session of the Congress in Bombay. In a letter addressed to Jamnalal Bajaj he states that the Patna compromise amounts virtually to stabbing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Gaffar Khan, Subhas Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai and others in the back.

CEYLON TO PLACE EMBARGO ON GHEE

Sindhi Merchants Protest Against Proposed Measure

COLOMBO, June 16.

A memorial has just been forwarded by the Sindhi Merchants' Association of Ceylon to His Excellency the Governor requesting that the proposed prohibition of the import of certain foodstuffs from India be reconsidered and that Indian ghee, in particular, be removed from the list of articles on which it is intended to place an embargo.

The memorial points out that ghee of the kind and quantity which Indians in Ceylon require cannot be successfully marketed in this country for a decade or more, even if a pioneer effort in that direction were begun to-day with the total prohibition of the imported article.

The minimum price of fresh cow's milk in Ceylon is about 25 cents a bottle, whereas a bottle must sell at not more than about three cents to enable ghee of the description now imported from India to be produced at the same price, and to the same extent as now comes from that country.—United Press.

Mt. Abu, June 9.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid a flying visit to Mt. Abu on the 9th June. Here he stayed with A.G.G. for the whole day. It is understood that he came here in connection with the Viceregal visit to Jodhpur.

CARNERA GETS HIDING AND £27,102

Loser Receives Lion's Share Of Purse Because He Was Champion

NEW YORK, June 15.

Carnera received £27,102 and Baer £9,034 for the world's heavyweight championship fight. Carnera, though defeated received the bigger share of the purse as he was the champion, Jack Dempsey has released Baer from the contract for 7-1/2 per cent.

It was one of the most amazing pantomimes staged in the history of the prize ring in which Max Baer thrashed Primo Carnera. It was a most remarkable contest in every way. Carnera was down ten times, Baer strutting round the ring like a turkey-cock, bowing to a "scrapping" crowd and taunting the giant.

Women pitying Carnera were screaming to the referee to stop the fight. A crowd of 52,000 was yelling wildly as Baer, mainly with wicked right hooks, floored the champion. Baer continually made grimaces at Carnera and generally played the fool.

Directly after the fight, he went to a night club where he appeared as The master of The ceremonies for a fee of 10,000 dollars.—Reuter.

That a Ceylon radio programme should be broadcast on next Christmas Day to various parts of the Empire, is the latest proposal of the local broadcasting authorities.

FOREIGN STUDIES?

About comprehensive information about higher studies, expenses, Passports, admission, qualifications, exemptions, etc., in Universities and technical and professional institutions in Germany, Japan, France, America and Switzerland, consult Mohan's Guide to Foreign Studies, 2nd Ed. 225 pp. Re. 1-8, Ram Lal Suri, Lahore.

AMERICA WINS WIGHTMAN CUP.

Miss Jacobs Beats Miss Round

WIMBLEDON, June 16

America won the Wightman Cup. Helen Jacobs beat Miss Round 6|4, 6|4. Miss Palfrey beat Miss Scriven 4|6, 6|2, 8|6.—Reuter's Special.

NUTHALL BEATS BABCOCK.

In Wimbledon tennis, Miss Nuthall beat Miss Babcock 5|7, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter's Special.

Miss Jacob And Miss Palfrey Surprise British Opponents

WIMBLEDON, June 15.

In the Wightman Cup, Miss Sarah Palfrey beat Miss Dorothy Round 6—3, 3—6, 8—6. Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss Scriven 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle beat Miss Babcock and Miss Cruikshank 7—5, 7—5. America led at the end of the first day's play by two matches to one.

Plenty of seats were empty. Miss Palfrey wore a divided skirt and Miss Round a frock. Miss Palfrey successfully exploited the forehand against her slow-footed opponent. Miss Round's service was excellent early in the match. There was little volleying, both driving. Miss Palfrey's agility enabled her to pick up the fastest shots. In the final set, the American started volleying Miss Round was weak in dealing with deep shots to the corners. The match lasted ninety minutes.

Miss Jacobs gained a remarkable victory and thus avenged her defeat in the final of the French championships. She outclassed and out-played Miss Scriven who was in exceedingly poor form. She had little control of her driving.

ENGLISH VICTORY IN DOUBLES

Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle combined beautifully. The Americans lacked harmony. Miss Babcock was unsteady overhead, and it was her lack of soundness in that department of the game, which enabled the English pair to recover when things looked black for them.

The American pair was at set point at 5—4 in the first set, and again at set point in second set at 5—3.

In each case Miss Babcock threw away her opportunities.—Reuter.

MISS HELEN JACOBS

DAVIS CUP

McGrath Beats Boususs

PARIS, June 16.

In the Davis Cup Semi-Final, McGrath (Australia) beat Boususs (France) 6—3, 0—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

PARIS, June 16.

In the Davis Cup Merlin beat Crawford 4|6, 6|4, 6|4, 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The subscriptions to the 3 1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 up to Saturday, June 16, so far reported amounted to Rs. 24 crores 32 lakhs distributed as follows:—Cash (including treasury Bills) Rs. 6 crores 3 lakhs; 4 1|2 per cent bonds 1934 4 crores 39 lakhs; 4 per cent loan 1934|37 Rs. 13 crores ninety lakhs; total Rs. 24 crores 32 lakhs.—A.P.

Air Race For Viceroy's Challenge Trophy

SIMLA, June 16.

The Committee of the Aero Club of India and Burma has decided that the Air Race this year for the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy be held on 15th and 16th December.

It will be a handicap race on the first day, when the course will be from Calcutta to Cawnpore, where the night will be spent.

On the second day the course will be from Cawnpore to Bombay.

Certain details yet to be decided and a further statement will be issued later.—A.P.

WYATT'S THUMB STILL TROUBLESOME

May Keep Him Out Of Cricket For A Month

LONDON, June 16.

Wyatt's thumb continues to give trouble. It is very doubtful if he will play in the Test on Friday.

It is suggested that his thumb needs a good month's rest.—Reuter's Special.

BASEBALL GAME ON COOPERAGE

On Sunday a Baseball game will be played on the Football ground at the Cooperage, at 10 a.m. The teams will be composed of Americans in Bombay.

MARLBOROUGH BEAT CHELTENHAM

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 16.

The match between Marlborough and Cheltenham which commenced at Marlborough, yesterday resulted in a win for Marlborough by an innings and 9 runs.

Scores:—Marlborough 372 for nine and declared.

Cheltenham 66 and, following on made 211.

Constructive Programme Of Working Committee

WARDHAGUNJ, June 16.

The A.I.C.C. office has published important resolutions of the Working Committee which met recently at Wardha and has issued a covering circular to Provincial Congress Committees inviting their attention to Congress reorganisation, constructive programme including Khaddar and untouchability, intercommunal unity, temperance, national education, village reconstruction and organisation of industrial labour.

A resume of the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights and Duties and the economic programme as finally shaped by the A.I.C.C. in 1931 is appended for the purpose of incorporating in the Congress membership receipt form in future.—A. P.

WELLINGTON

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GALLANT LADY
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Princes Preparing For Another Delhi Durbar!

British Journal Says Heads Of Bhopal, Rajpipla, Baroda And Kapurthala Busy In London With Arrangements For King's Jubilee Celebration

That four of India's "most powerful richest princes", to wit, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharajas of Rajpipla, Baroda and Kapurthala, who are now in England, are busy making arrangements for the sucsess of the King Emperor's Jubilee Celebrations to be held in India next year and that there will be "another array of astonishing affluence and abundance"—whether of the Princes or of India, it is not clearly stated—"a spectacle such as is seen but once in a life-time", is the statement published by the well-known London weekly journal "The People" on the authority of a writer who calls himself "Ibn Zul Qarnani". How well informed on Indian subjects this writer is may be seen from his location of Rajpipla State in Bengal!

This time next year the Empire is to celebrate the twenty-nfth year of King George's reign, and the Princes of India are already preparing suitably to mark the occasion.

There will be another array of astonishing affluence and abundance—a spectacle such as is seen but once in a lifetime. An Indian Durbar is a unique event always.

Four of India's most powerful and richest Princes have just arrived in this country to make arrangements for this epoch-making event. They are the Nawab of Bhopal, and the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Baroda and Kapurthala. They will be in England for most of the summer.

Their presence should do much to make the present season one of the most successful since the war.

A better quartet could not have been selected to represent the might and the wealth of the Princes of India. They have a common bond in their enormous treasuries. Beyond that, they are remarkably dissimilar.

The Nawab of Bhopal is young and is one of the keenest polo players of our time. Quite recently a pony rolled on him and broke his leg. As soon as his leg was set, it was thrown over a saddle once again, and the Prince was once more leading the team of Bhopal—a team which is up to international standard.

In one sense this Prince is unique, for he is the son of the only woman ruler in India—the Begum of Bhopal, who, not so long ago, took stock of her years and then decided to abdicate in favour of her son.

GREAT SPORTSMAN.

The Nawab is also a great cricketer—a spectacular bat on occasions and a sound man in the slips. He can throw in with uncanny precision. More often than not it is the middle stump.

Though he loves the open air, this young ruler does not neglect the administrative side of his duties. He has this at his fingers' ends. His mother, the Begum, saw that he was well grounded in this respect. How successful was this tutelage can be gauged by the fact that he has already been Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla is another great sportsman. His dominion is in the Bengal Presidency and he is one of the richest men in the world. No real attempt has been made exactly to compute the value of the treasures which lie in his vaults—mainly because of the time which such an operation would occupy.

He is very well known in Western society, where he is a genial and captivating host. In London or Paris one would assume that he was a well-to-do man about town. His easy manners dispel the idea of colossal wealth and immense responsibilities.

The Maharajah of Baroda differs greatly from the rulers of Bhopal and Rajpipla. He is a great educationalist and economist.

He has great schemes for developing the ports of his country, and in many of them he is already succeeding. He runs his State on lines strictly business-like, and he apportions his day among various spheres of activities.

He is usually to be found at his desk at five o'clock in the morning—and his Ministers and secretaries have to be waiting there in readiness for the day's work. To be late on this early morning muster is to incur this ruler's displeasure.

"MOST POLISHED GENTLEMAN."

Apart from this, His Highness is a great patron of the arts. In the evenings, when some celebrated musician entertains him and his court, he will unbend.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala is well-known. He is a great citizen of both the East and the West, and is seen almost as often in London, Paris, Rome or Madrid as in his possessions in the Punjab.

He is a great linguist, so much so that the language habitually spoken at his court is French. The ordinary workaday language is English. When His Highness sits to settle some dispute which has come from the lower courts, he uses the vernacular.

He has been styled as "India's most polished gentleman". To the world in general he ranks immediately behind the Aga Khan in popularity.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Start with small capital, independent industries like manufacture of biscuits, cigarettes, buttons, brushes, brasswares, hosiery, toys, locks, cutlery, razor blades, leather goods, stationery goods, and dozen others. Consult Mohan's Guide to Small Scale Industries, 2nd Ed. 250 pp. Rs. 2|-. Ram Lal Suri, Lahore.

SEVEN LIVES
Speeding to an End
No one could Foretell!
in
"Orient Express"
A Fox Special
AT ROXY
—: TO-NIGHT :—
4, 6 30, and 10 p.m.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR MADRAS

To Administer Hydro-Electric Schemes

MADRAS, June 15.

It is understood that the Madras Government are drafting a bill for entrusting the control of hydro-electric activities and future development in the presidency to a competent Board similar to such Boards in the United States and Canada.—United Press.

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BENARES SANATANISTS ON WAR PATH

Local Leader Threatens To Stage Black-Flag Demonstration Against Mahatma

BENARES, June 15.

While the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, the biggest organisation of the orthodox Sanatanists, with its head office at Benares, has not yet taken any definite move to organise boycott demonstrations when Mahatma Gandhi visits Benares in the last week of July, it is learnt that the chief worker of the local Sanatanist Sabha, who is said to have already organised hostile demonstrations in several places visited by Gandhiji, has expressed his intention to collect here 10,000 persons to stage a black flag demonstration.

It is difficult to say whether the demonstration will actually be held, but it is understood that the district authorities are determined to prevent undue obstruction, and any likelihood of breach of peace.—A.P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN

Thunder-Showers Will Recur In Gujarat

POONA, June 16.

The monsoon has been active in Konkan, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Fairly widespread thunder-storms are reported from Bihar and Orissa, Central parts of the country, East Rajputana and United Provinces. The day temperature has been above normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, East Central India and Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central Province sand Konkan and local in Bihar, East Central India, Malabar and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair, two inches; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab three; Bassein one and half; Rangoon and Diamond Island one; Cherrapunj seven; Cuttack three; Chittagong, Balasore, Gauhati, Silchar and Shillong two; Coxs Bazar, Jessore, Calcutta and Darbhanga one and half; Sibsagar, Narayanganj and Mymensingh one; Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Nowgong one and half; Chanda and Bhopal one; Marmagao three; Mahabaleshwar, Gopalpur and Bombay one and half and Ratnagiri and Karwar one.

FORECAST

The monsoon will continue to be active in Konkan, Bengal, Assam and Burma and fairly widespread thundershowers will recur over region extending from Gujarat to United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. A few falls are also likely in Malabar and North Madras Coast.—A.P.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrives at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's bungalow to attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

PASSENGER-TRAIN DERAILED

Fish-Plates Found To Be Tampered With

TINNEVELLY, June 15.

It is reported that a passenger train bound for Tinnevelly was derailed near Melakallur yesterday evening, the engine and three carriages having left the rails.

It is stated that two fish-plates were found to be tampered with and some nuts were also found to be missing.

The railway authorities are investigating.—A.P.

CRIMINAL IN ROLE OF SADHU

Old Offender Bound Over

RAJAMUNDRY, June 16.

"In India where religion commands such reverence the Sadhu's robe is a convenient disguise for the robber and the thief", remarked Mr. S. K. Chettur, Joint Magistrate of Rajamundry while convicting a proclaimed offender.

It was a notorious fact, he added, that men in India disguised a pious Sanyasis were responsible for many thefts and house breaking cases.

The offender, a hardened criminal, whose special lines were house-breaking and theft, was found by the Police in a place disguised as a Sadhu with "Rudraksha" beads on.

He was sentenced to be bound over for a sum of Rs. 200 with two sureties. If he fails to produce the sureties he will suffer one year rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

FANATIC'S BLOW PROVES FATAL

NEW DELHI, June 15.

Quadri, who was injured by a Muslim fanatic on Friday last, after the prayers in the Jumma Masjid, when pleading that the film "Sair-e-Paristan," which is being screened here, did not hurt the feelings of Mussalmans, died in hospital to-day.—A.P.

BOMBAY

Gusty southerly winds of average speed of 22 miles with occasional gusts of 40 to 50 miles per hour continued to be recorded at the Colaba Observatory on the 15th June 1934.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Colaba Observatory past 24 hrs. 1.65"; total 1st June to date 8.49" (1.12" above normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 2.75"; total 1st June to date 11.02"

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 1.70"; total 1st June to date 8.96."

Maximum temperature 87 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature 76 degrees (2 degrees below normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15th June, 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.2 degrees (0.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (1.8 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 26 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 522 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 49 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.65 inches

Total rainfall during the month 8.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 8.53 inches.

Weather remarks: Thunder.

Special weather remarks. Gusty southerly winds of average speed of 22 m. p. h. with occasional gusts of 40 to 50 m. p. h. continued to be recorded at the Colaba Observatory on the 15th June, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16TH JUNE, 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Station	Rainfall.
Jhansi	1.70"
Delhi	0.03"
Ajmer	0.20"
Mount Abu	0.07"
Dwarka	0.52"
Veraval	0.07"
Bhavnagar	0.03"
Ahmedabad	0.03"
Hoshangabad	0.06"
Saugor	0.08"
Jubbulpore	0.12"
Nagpur	0.03"
Raipur	0.44"
Chanda	1.18"
Ratnagiri	0.95"
Marmugao	2.57"
Karwar	1.01"
Poona	0.01"
Mahableshwar	1.43"
Belgaum	0.06"
Mangalore	0.20"
Calicut	0.18"
Cochin	0.05"

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 16th June 1934:—

EARTHQUAKE IN KARACHI

Tremors Believed To Have Lasted For Few Seconds

KARACHI, June 16.

"Did Karachi experience earthquake tremors in the small hours of Thursday morning?"

This question is freely asked by the residents of Karachi, most of whom are quite in the dark about the unwelcome visitation.

A few persons who happened to be awake, however, certify the shaking of doors and windows, and rattling of lamp-posts.

The tremors are believed to have lasted for a few seconds.—A. P.

STRONG MONSOON IN RATNAGIRI

11 Inches Rain In 4 Days

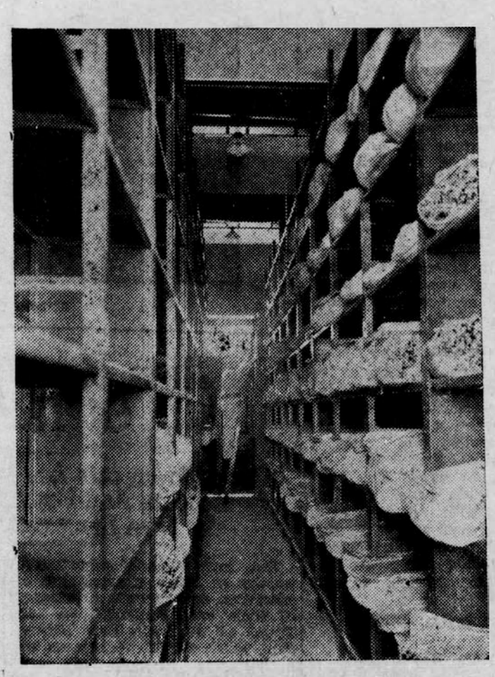
RATNAGIRI, June 16.

The monsoon has been very strong here.

Heavy showers accompanied by wind are falling and 11 inches have been recorded during the past four days.

The sea is very rough.—A. P.

GODREJ STEEL SHELVING



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HUMAN STRENGTH

By PERIN

Strength is within the reach of all human bodies and any person can grasp it by the forelock only if he has the wish to do it. By strength, I do not mean only a powerful body, with huge muscular limbs, but also a well-strengthened and highly developed brain. Physical as well as mental strength are most needed in these modern times and specially the latter is most appreciated by the majority of the civilized world.

Human beings are favoured and endowed with two kinds of strength within their reach, while the lower grade of creation, viz. the animals, are granted only one and that is physical strength. Taking advantage of such favours, why should not human beings cultivate both their mind and body? The former can never do without the latter and 'vice-versa', for there is a healthy mind only in a healthy body and not in emaciated anaemic frames. An example of such strength is displayed in the bodies and minds of the ancient Romans, Greeks, and Spartans, whose physical and mental culture was massively built on the grounds of a sturdy and rough life and a beautiful literature, hovering in the background. Their minds were so strengthened that mothers witnessed their sons being whipped to death under the leash of the soldiers without a groan or a cry of maternal affection.

Strength of body—as I have remarked above,—is no doubt needed, and needed in abundance; for, in a bullying world, a weakling is always thrown behind in the great treadmill of life. All gates are open to pushing and brainy persons, while, for the unenthusiastic, there is always the doormat, from where he never enters any prosperous gate of life.

By strength of mind, I do not mean burying oneself in books and making an ostentatious display of a scholarly brain. This sort of a show leads others to believe you to be a crank. Mental strength is shown, e.g., at the time of our own approaching death or the death of some beloved one, when a scene s not made by howling and weeping over the loss—that is real strength. Great minds like Socrates and Plato have received their ends with a very calm heart and specially the former, who drank his cup of poison, without any response to the weeping of his friends around him.

"Strength of body, strength of mind
Such as you can rarely find
Together, in this huge, wide, world
Where here and there we oft, are hurled.
So, if, all of us had strength of mind
It's easy the strength of body to find.

Officers and men of the "1st Khandesh Training Corps" Camp 1934 at Yaval, East Khandesh.

Rats Have Civilization Of Their Own

Their Movements Are Directed By Experienced Leaders And Perhaps They Have Their Own Language, Says Scientist

Rats have a social organisation worthy of being considered a civilisation, and perhaps a language of their own, according to Dr. Tanon of the Paris Rat Laboratory, which for thirteen years has been engaged in combating contagion spread by rats, says the Paris correspondent of the "New York Times."

The rats of Paris. Professor Tanon says, are equal in numbers to the human population. They consume 180 tons of food and in the destruction they cause each collect food, and their advance is apparently conducted under the direction of old and experienced leaders.

FINDS LANGUAGE PROBABLE

Professor Tanon even goes so far as to say he believes that the rats have a language. Two rats stalking the same prey, when they meet and fight cry out at each other with sounds which are nearly always the same under similar conditions. On the contrary, a friendly meeting of rats is accompanied by sounds of an entirely different character.

The black rats in recent years have been undergoing a rapid increase in numbers and are making efforts to regain a place in the cities of France. They have latesy made severaly seriously organised attempts to invade Paris, and a bitter war between the two species is beginning again.

Profisssor Tanon and his associates believe that the ordinary methods of combating rats by cats, poisoning, traps and organised rat hunts are inadequate. The only effective method, they declare, is to prevent their access to food, and drive them out by starvation.

NEW USE FOR FINGER PRINTS

They Reveal Racial And Family Characteristics, Says German Scientist

To most of the world fingerprints suggest damning marks left by burglars on window-panes and safes. Not so to Professor Heinrich Poll of Hamburg. For twenty-five years he has been studying them from a purely scientific standpoint. In all those years he has clung to the notion that they have a transcendent significance for anthropologists, ethnologists and physicians. "Show me your fingerprints," he says in effect, "and I will tell you what manner of human being you are." He collects fingerprints as entomologists collect bugs or philatelists collect stamps. In fact he has studied fingerprints not only by the thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands.

And the result of all this painstaking scrutiny? In the first place there is the familiar fact that the odds are millions to one against anybody's having fingerprints exactly like yours. More interesting because they are newer are the racial, the anthopological implication. Show your fingerprints to Professor Poll and he will classify them according to race and even according to the disease with which you may happen to be afflicted.

The Hirzfelds and others have shown that it is possible to distinguish one race from another by a chemical analysis of the blood. The work that Professor Poll has been doing dovetals neatly into this Eskimo fingerprints are as distinctive as Eskimo blood. So with other characteristics. Race, family, disease—everything is revealed in your fingerprints and your blood. —"New York Times."

72-YEAR-OLD STUDENT

Henry F Cutler, 72 years old. of Mount Hermon, Mass, is the oldest student at the University of Paris. He already has degrees of D. C. L. (Syracuse), LL D. (Wesleyan) and L. H. D. (Amherst) but in order to add M. D. to the l'st. Mr. Cutler—who is the father of six children and the grandfather of twenty—is pursuing his medical course in Paris for he is a regularly inscribed student at the Faculty of Medicine.

BILLIARDS AND SHAKESPEARE

Reference To Game In His Plays

(BY J. E. S.)

The following references to billiards in Shakespeare's plays will show how quite familiar with this royal indoor game the world famous dramatist was:—

BILLIARDS.

"Let it alone; let's to
'Billiards': come, Chairman."
"Antony & Cleopatra", Act II., Cs. 5.

CUE.

"My 'cue' is villainous melancholy, with a sigh like Tom O'Bedlam."
"King Lear" Act. I. Sc. 2.
"And so every one according to his cue."
"Midsummer-Night's Dream", Act III., Sc. 1.

* * * *

BALLS.

"A whitely wanton with a velvet brow,
With two pitch 'balls' stuck in her face for eyes", etc.
"Love's Labour's Lost", Act III., Sc. 1.

"Why these 'balls' bound; there's noise in it."
"All's Well That Ends Well", Act II., Sc. 3.

"I desire nothing but odds with England; that end as matching to his youth and vanity,
I did present him with the Paris balls."
"King Henry V", Act II., Sc. 4.

"Had she affections, and warn youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball:"
"Romeo & Juliet", Act II, Sc. 5.

* * * *

CUSHIONS.

"O, stand up bless'd!
Whiles with no softer 'cushion' than the flint,
I kneel. before thee: etc."
"Coriolanus", Act V., Sc. 3.

* * * *

HAZARDS.

"I will upon all hazards, well believe
Thou art my friend, that knowest my tongue so well."
"King John", Act V., Sc. 6.

* * * *

KISSES.

"Conclusions to be as kisses."
"Twelfth Night", Act V., Sc. 1.

"Last thing he did. dear queen,
He kiss'd,—the last of many doubled kisses—
This orient pearl."
"Antony & Cleopatra", Act I., Sc. 5
"I understand thy kisses and thou mine"
"King Henry IV", Part I, Act III., Sc. 1.

* * * *

LEATHERS.

"Ye Leathers to be retipped."
"Midsummer Night's Dream," Act IV., Sc. 1.

* * * *

POCKET.

"I put it in the pocket."
"Julius Caesar", Act IV., Sc. 3.

* * * *

ANGLE.

"But I fear the angle that plucks our son thither."
"Winter's Tale", Act IV., Sc. 1.

H. G. WELLS" WINS LOTTERY

Not World-Famous Author But Nom-de-Plume

According to a Belgrade report little while ago a young man in Sombor bought a State lottery ticket. He gave his name as H. G. Wells and that name was entered on the books.

When the numbers were drawn it was found that H. G. Wells had won a prize of 200,000 dinars. The bank immediately sent to inform the lucky winner. but the clerk was told by the people living at the address that nobody of that name had ever lived there.

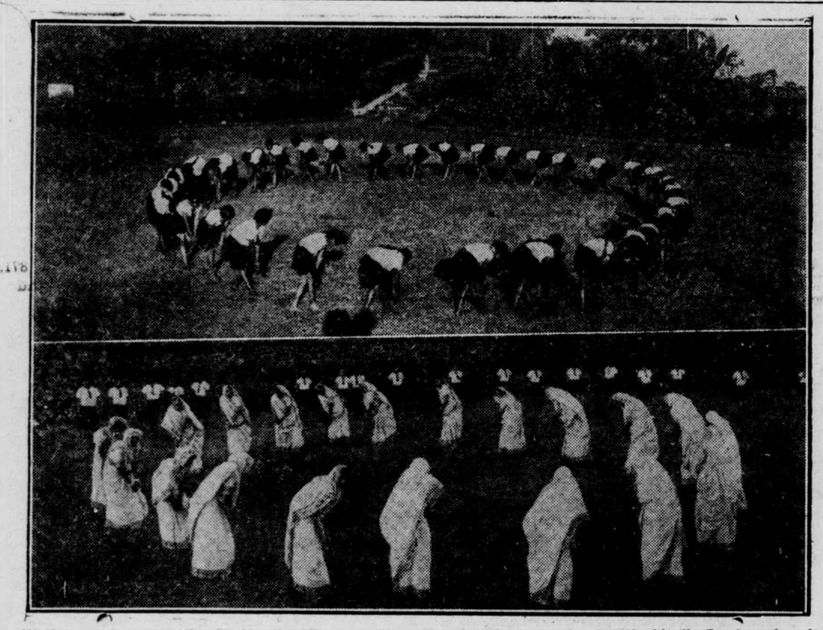
The bank is now waiting for the lucky winner to turn up. There is, however, a fear that at the next lottery many more people will take names of famous writers, hoping that will bring them similar luck.

WOMAN CLAIMS INSOMNIA RECORD

Mrs. Sagi, a widow of 80, living in the Township of Cegled in Hungary declares that she has not slept since Jan. 11, 1911.

As she relates, on that day her grandmother was taken sick and she was called upon to nurse the older woman. Since her first vigil, she says, she never again closed her eyes. The nights she spends with needlework or lies alternately on one or the other of two beds in her room.

Her food consists of a plate of soup for dinner and a pint of milk at night, which she often shares with her cat. She has been sujected to several medical examinations, but the cause of her insomnia has not been ascertained.



Welfare work among the Harijan families occupying the Municipal chawls at Valpakhadi, Bombay, is being carried on for several months past by the Hindu Sevak Samaj. The upper half of the photograph shows a "garba" dance by the Harijan girls of the colony, while the lower half shows elderly Harijan women in a similar dance.

The principal characters in the Variety Entertainment held in Ornella's High School, Poona, on the 3rd instant in aid of the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, the Collector of Poona presiding.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S 45½ in. WAIST

No Dummy Big Enough To Display Dress

There was no "outsize" dressmaker's dummies in Victorian days. At least, none could be found for the Exhibition of Nineteenth Century Clothing which opened in mail week in London.

One was urgently needed for a dress which Queen Victoria wore in 1879, and which measures 45½ inches round the waist. A dummy is being packed with pillows to display this gown, says the "News Chronicle."

Victoria's waist when she came to throne in 1837 is said to have measured 19 in.

20IN. LIMIT

Dummies have arrived at the exhibition from all parts of London and outlying districts—mostly from Lewisham and New Cross.

"We explain this," said Miss Daphne Bird, secretary of the exhibition, "by the fact that in places like Kensington attics have been converted into flats, while in the neighbourhood of Lewisham many houses are still occupied by single families."

The waist measurement of the majority of the dummies of whatever period, is 18in. None has been found larger than 20in.

MODERN DIOGENES JAILED

A modern Diogenes has received a sentence of one month's imprisonment for his pains.

He is Raimund Reisler, a confectioner, who created a sensation in Munich last December by walking about the streets carrying a lighted lantern bearing the inscription, "I am seeking justice'

Around his neck he carried a placard criticizing four well-known attorneys who, he said, had been dealing unfairly with him.

Lotteries Past And Present

The lottery is an ancient institution. The Promised Land was divided among the twelve tribes of Israel by lot. Queen Elizabeth introduced the lottery into England in 1569, and for more than two centuries it was a regular source of public revenue in that country, soon spreading to France, Germany, Spain and Austria. England raised money for the British Museum by means of a lottery. Kings College, now Columbia University, was founded on the proceeds of a lottery. We are told that the first French lottery, held in 1681, was won by the King, an outcome which for a time dampened the ardor of his subjects. After having been under the ban for a hundred years, the French lottery was re-established last year and met with instant popular enthusiasm. The best known and most widely patronized lotteries in the world to-day are the Irish Free State Sweepstakes and the Calcutta Sweepstakes.

Opponents of lotteries point to the long record of corruption and crookedness associated with them during their early use here and abroad. They condemn them on social as well as moral grounds, pointing to the fact that the desire on the part of hundreds of thousands of Americans to get rich quick in this fashion was one of the cause of our financial crash. It is also argued that lotteries with cheap tickets have their greatest appeal to persons with small incomes, and therefore operate as an anti-social tax on the poor. In considering the attitude of Government towards gambling it is possible to draw a line between those measures which recognise changing moral standards, wide interest in horse-racing, the difficulty of enforcing prohibitory statues, and even the desirability of obtaining some public return from various sporting events, and those measures which seek to put the Government, whether Federal State, or local, directly into the business of promoting an outright gambling institution like a lottery.

A British Royal Commission appointed to investigate the subject brought in a report last year opposing the re-establishment of lotteries in England on the grounds that private lotteries invited fraud, that the Government should not engage in practices offensive to many of its citizens, that the psychological effect of a national lottery would be bad, and that the income would be only trifling.—"New York Times."

year they cost the City million francs. Moreover, they are the conveyors of several deadly maladies, including paratyphoid, rabies, bubonic plague and Weil's disease.

There are two different species of rats in France, the black and the gray. The black rat was the earliest known here, is smaller than the gray, with large ears, a long tail and powerful claws which make it a good climber, and account for its nesting in eaves and attics. This rat has been driven from the cities by the larger and more destructive gray rat, which has small ears, and tail and feet especially adapted for swimming.

CAME FROM INDIA

The gray rats invaded Europe following earthquakes and famine in India, in 1727. They moved across Europe in hordes, and the researches of Professor Tanon have led him to believe that their migrations were highly organised and even directed by leaders. They swam rivers and entered all the big cities and places where food was available. They waged war against and systematically drove out the black rats, who have taken refuge in the villages and in the fields. Then the invaders have solidly organised their positions, burrowing immense subterranean galleries and into the walls of buildings.

Many facts show the development of rat society. A rat infected with plague is driven from the haunts of his kind and dies above ground. The rats systematically collect food and store it for future use. They are able after short experience to tell the difference between the poisoned wheat and good grain. Old rats are wary of traps, and often when one is caught his fellows will make determined and intelligent efforts to liberate him.

When rats for any reason move, they leave at night in large numbers. They send scouts ahead to

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Georgy Ivanovich Petrovsky

Son Of A Landless Peasant Of Pre-Revolution Days

Exile Of Czarist Regime, Comrade Petrovsky Wields Destinies Of Ukraine Soviet Republic

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

Born of a peasant family of the Ukraine whose poverty led them to undergo the extremes of privation, George Ivanovich Petrovsky, who occupies the post of President of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic to-day, has had a strangely vicissitudinous career.

In a "samml", almost unknown, village in the Ukraine (Pechenigey, it was called), lived an impoverished peasant couple, in the usual Unkrainian small, white-washed mud-hut; a long-suffering couple, living under harassing conditions.

He, a landless peasant, Ivan by name, worked other people's fields from dawn to sunset—but could not earn enough to keep body and soul together of his small family: two children, a son and a daughter, both in a weak state of health. He worked himself to the bone urged on by the desire to improve his children's living conditions. His health was thus severely undermined, leaving him in a state of consumption; he went through the three stages of that horrible disease—soon perhaps he might die, and end his sufferings. But he was an energetic person; he was not going to accept death, lying down. He apprenticed himself to a tailor and soon became proficient in the trade of tailoring This eased his condition, though not fully—his sickness remained with him as a true "companion" through life.

DEPTHS OF FOVERTY.

She, a patient, kind-hearted, hard-working woman took in washing to help her sick husband with whom she had lived and suffered for so many years. During the hot Ukrainian summers she would carry her big pile of laundry daily, as a matter of routine, to the little revulet that flowed lazily along the outskirts of the village—and returned home only when the pile had been thoroughly scrubbed. During the winter it was worse; she had to wash at home under very trying circumstances.

To this pitiful couple, true sufferers of the human race, was born a third child a boy, in 1877: they named him Grisha (Georgy). They accepted him as additional punishment from the heavens, to bring them still more suffering.

The family reached a stage where it could bear sufferings no more. Ivan's disease progressed as the new-born child was growing. Soon he was confined to bed. The entire family burden fell on the poor washerwoman's shoulders. Finally he died, leaving Grisha at the tender age of 3.

The poor woman worked hard, day and night—to maintain herself and her 3 children. Soon the two elder children became partially self-supporting—but now another blow was to strike the unfortunate widow. Just as they were developing and could be a help to the family, their lives were nipped in the bud. The unhappy woman was left alone with her last born son.

The problem of educating Grisha ate away at his mother's heart. She was aware that only through a good education could they bring themselves into a normal life. The boy, who was apprenticed to a tailor showed signs of high intellect The trade do tailoring could not satisfy him. He loved books. worshiped them as an ideal, but being illiterate was deprived of the magic in them—of the power to understand their contents.

REJECTED BY CHURCH.

At the age of 14, he managed somehow after great difficulties and struggle to enter a church charity school in Kharkov. Here they tried to make a priest of the young Grisha. but when it was found out that he was extremely poor, as poor as a church-mouse, the holy priest closed the doors of the school on him. He was excluded rfom the charity school on the crime of poverty. Poor poeple could not aspire to the priesthood—he was told.

Deprived of the right of study, Grisha became disillusioned with religion—disappointed with the irony of fate. The only thing left for him was to try his luck in a factory. He decided to go to Ekaterinoslav (the present Dniepropetrovsk) where his brother had worked. He walked all the way there from his little village.

Arrived in Ekaterinoslav, he was taken on it the "Briansky" factory, where he worked for five years. During these five years, Grisha passed through a new class in the "bitter school of life". He came in touch with class-conscious workers, who were secretly carrying on work of propaganda and agitation against the absolutism of the Czar and his capitalist agents.

Grisha, dissatisfied with his own just as h was quick to see the true source of his misfortunes. He was infected with the "dangerous ideas" of Socialism and soon became popular among the working masses as an active young man consciously defending the common cause.

Georgy (Grisha) Ivanovich Petrovsky's activities as a staunch even fanatic revolutionary, quickly became known outside the factory walls. He was admitted to membership in the Social—Democratic Party in 1898, where he proved himself to be of invaluable use to the movement. A year later he established a secret printing press in his own apartment; here revolutionary leaflets and literature were printed and distributed among the workers.

SOLDIERS OF REVOLUTION.

Petrovsky's date of conscription arrived, but he was not accepted into the ranks of the army. He was told by the doctor that the army needed tall strong men—and sent back.

This was the first time Petrovsky had met with good luck. The members of the various national minorities of the Russian Empire—Unkrainians, Jews—used to cut off their own thumbs to exempt themselves from army service

After this piece of good luck, Petrovsky went to Kharkov, where he entered a locomotive shop as a workman. But he was urgently needed by the party; they commissioned him to the city of Nikolaev to organize the workers there.

He went off to Nikolaev, like a true soldier of the revolution installed himself, got in touch with the workers and organized them into such a strong organization that they soon declared a strike and demanded political rights. The police, of course, tracked down Petrovsky as the instigator of all the trouble, and expelled him from the city. He returned to Ekaterinoslav, but was refused any kind of work there. He decided to try the coal basin in the Donbas, where he felt great fields of activity were awaiting him.

In the Donbas he became a coal miner, and an active propagandist and organiser among the workers. He was soon discovered and imprisoned under dreadful conditions for six months.

STRIKE LEADER.

On his release, he returned to the Briansky factory in Ekaterinoslav, where he remained till 1905, when the workers and peasants rose up in revolt against the despotic Czar. The workers established Soviets of workers and peasant deputies all over Russia. Petrovsky was chosen by the revolutionaries as chairman of the delegates from the Briansky factory, and entered the Soviet as a member. At the same time, he was elected president of the Strike Committee.

After this great Revolutionary movement was crushed out with the utmost brutality and great bloodshed—and "peace and order" was re-established througout Russia, the hunt for Petrovsky began again. He was too well-known to the authorities as their enemy. He had to go into hiding from the police.

He took on several aliases but the police managed, nevertheless, to keep such close watch over him that he had to emigrate to Germany in 1908. But he was not the egoist, worrying about his own welfare, he could not bear living away from his motherland. He was aching to help his people throw off the oppressing yoke of Czarism; he wanted them to breathe freely,—to live, the life they deserved living. With such ideas he could not live abroad, he had to return to Russia, where he lived in a relative peace until 1912.

After the supression of the 1905 Revolution, the Czarist regime showed signs of weakening. It consented to a nominal parliament, the State Duma, which really had no power outside of its own precincts. However, the bleeding people of Russia decided to enter the Duma and wreck it from within. This was a hard task, since, as soon as opposition was felt in the Duma, the members were terrorised and the Duma itself suspended.

ELECTED TO THE DUMA.

In 1912 the Ekateriosiav workers decided to send deputies to the Duma. Petrovsky was elected to the post of representative, as best among the workers.

An enormous task confronted Petrovsky; he was to organize a Bolshevik party in the Duma despite the terrorization of the authorities. He accomplished his work, but difficulties piled up from day to day. Each time he attempted to bring up problems of burning interest, of importance in the Duma—it was like showing a red rag to the bull. He was heading the only party, through whose medium the oppressed people could forward their demands.

Petrovsky defended the rights of the national minorities in Russia, particularly of the Ukrainians and Jews. He demanded its national language and national culture for the Ukraine. He opposed the huge State expenditures on army and police. But the Bolsehvik party was not successful in any of these fights. They were ignored; the despotic regime rules the country after its own desires.

Recognizing the Duma as a mere blind of the Czarist blunders and despotism, the revolutionary elements exposed it to the people and decided to fight in a different manner—with arms in hand.

Petrovsky remained in the Duma till 1914, when the workers headed by the Bolsheviks refused further to attempt to participate in the work of the Duma. The angry Czar, enraged by this mutiny, dispersed the Duma, and exiled the deputies to Siberia just at the time when Bolshevik Party demanded of the Czar to cease participation in the World War.

Petrovsky was, of course, among the exiles. He remained in Siberia, under dreadful conditions, till 1917, when he was allowed to return to Ekaterinoslav. Here he was elected to the Municipal Duma.

He stayed in Ekaterinoslav for a short time. On Party orders he left for Petrograd. At this time the revolutionary crisis was coming to a head in that great metropolis. When the Revolution came, Petrovsky took active part in it.

UNDER THE SOVIET.

After the Revolution and the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government, he was appointed first Commissar of Home Affairs. His rich experiences in the Duma with the police, with the bureaucratic apparatuses of Czarist Russia, had taught him how to cope with the reactionary and brutal elements within the country. He was the first one elected by the peasants and workers to establish peace and order in the new Russia.

He remained Commissar of Home Affairs of the R. S. F. S. R. till 1919, when he was sent to the Ukraine by the Party. The newly formed Soviet Urkranian government of his native country received him with open arms—he was needed. He was elected president of the C. E. C. and entrusted with the tremendous job of putting Ukrainian affairs in order.

He had trouble not only with affairs of the interior, but with foreign intrigues. Countless numbers of counter-revolutionaries, remains of the old regime, from within; and Poland, Rumania and other governments, from without, were dreaming, planning. working—to regain their supremacy in the Ukraine.

Petrovsky and his co-workers had to check these ambitious plans of their enemies, and at the same time heal the wounds inflicted on the population of the Ukraine by foreign intervention and the counter-revolution at Home.

The peasants, whose land had

(Continued on page 12).

June Robles is home again after having been kidnapped and held prisoner in a hot iron corragated box for nineteen days by a gang of kidnappers in Arizona. She is shown here with her happy kin after she was reseved.

Masked Men Kidnap Broker

California Gangsters Surprise Garden Party

According to a Los Angeles Cable dated May 10, sent to the "Chicago Daily Tribune", despite recently enacted drastic Federal legislation to discourage the snatch racket and California's death law for this crime, masked men climbed iron grilled gates and a 20-foot wall and kidnapped William Gettle. wealthy broker, from the garden of his palatial home here.

A swimming party had been held in Getlle's garden and all the guests had departed, except James Wolff, rich Los Angeles furniture manufacturer. Gettle and Wolff were sitting in the summer house at a miniature bar when two men appeared from the darkness, and stuck revolvers into their ribs with the terse injunction. "Throw them up!"

When Gettle attempted to resist, one of the men threw him roughly down the summer house steps, exclaiming, "We'll kill you if you start shouting!"

BIND MAN TO TREE

Gettle and Wolff were bound and gagged by the abductors who then produced a roll of adhesive tape with which they bandage Gettle's eyes. They tied Wolff to a tree and said:

"This is a kidnaping! If you squawk and give the alarm in less than an hour, we'll return and kill you!"

They then pushed the blindfolded Gettle up the side of the garden wall and shoved him unceremoniously down on the far side where he lay groaning Then they drove off

Wolff later gave the police a detailed account of the outrage. He said it took him more than an hour to free himself.

"As I was dragged from the summer house, I managed to throw my wallet, containing dol. 250, into the flower bed. Gettle said he would give them all the money he had on him and would fetch more than the house if they would go, but the men laughed and said they could get more by demanding a ransom," related Wolff.

Police, after an investigation. stated that tracks indicated that the men had left their car outside the wall and apparently drove off immediately.

Also the discovery of ladder marks indicate that the kidnaping was carefully planned The police are now awaiting the demand for ransom money.

Gettle recently retired from an executive post in a large chain store group and has since become the manager of a well known brokerage firm in Beverly Hills, Hollywood residential suburb, where most of the film stars live.

The party on his grounds was to celebrate the completion of a new swimming pool outside the house he had just acquired for dol. 250,000. His wife and four children were staying in another house he owns not far away.

JUDGE AWARDS CASTOR OIL

A Philadelphia Magistrate recently sentenced three drunks in his Court to doses of castor oil.

Magistrate Stewart now has another scheme. Knowing that stooping produces headaches in those suffering from that "morning after" feeling, he ordered 21 men who came before him charged with intoxication to pick up a pegful of beans scattered over the courtroom floor.

2,269,545 BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scouts in the United Kingdom now number 480,370. The British Empire total is 871,025, United States, 1,000,000, and the world total 2,269, 545.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

MIXTURE OF PREJUDICE AND IMPARTIALITY

Interesting Apologia For British Rule

RISE AND FULFILMENT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA: By Edward Thompson and G. T. Garrat (Macmillan, 21s.).

It can safely be said of this book that it is one of the best histories of British rule in India—written by Englishmen. The authors have to a very remarkable extent kept up a role of impartiality and on occasions their criticisms of Government policy are frank and scathing. They have brought their narrative upto the publication of the White Paper. The early chapters deal with the development of the British empire and the value of this section is enhanced by a liberal use of contemporary quotations. The last chapters dealing with recent events after the War are naturally more interesting and sometimes they do betray an obvious unwillingness to appreciate Indian nationalist aspirations. The book on the whole is written in the best traditions of shall we says, "British liberalism". The late General Dyer has been unreservedly criticised for his action in firing at an unarmed mob at Amritsar and the mistake of the British Government in excluding Indians from membership of the Simon Commission is frankly admitted.

And yet the book contains not a few regrettable omissions and some positively gross misstatements of facts. We do not find any justification, for instance, except spite pure and simple for the Indian National Congress, for the statement that it "had accepted the view that Nationalist propaganda was a war-time weapon and there was no need for it to be based on truth." The allegation gives an insight into the British "Liberal" mind. The historic Lahore session of the Congress has not been mentioned at all, although even minor communal riots have been described in great detail. Similarly Jadaharlal's influence on the trend of the nationalist thought and the emergence of the Labour movement have been quietly ignored.

The book is a strange mixture of Liberal impartiality and transparent prejudice. The explanation for this is to be found in the authors' own words:

"We have both had long and close connections with India, and friendships that have given us a feeling of a second nationality; but *"inevitably our first loyalty is to our own country."* The italics are ours.

THE ROLE OF VIJAYANAGAR

Social And Political Life

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE IN THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE (A. D. 1346—A. D. 1646) Vols. I AND II. BY DR. B. A. SALATORE, M.A., PHD. (B. G. PAUL, MADRAS) 1934.

This work was written as the thesis by the author for the Ph.D. of the London University in 1931. It is mainly concerned with the institutional life of the government and the people and is based largely on epigraphical evidence, on the works of foreign travellers, and on contemporary literature. It describes the various aspects of the life of the people and Government, namely, political administration, justice, revenue, army, social institutions and classes, corporate life, etc. The author has studied exhaustively almost all available sources which he has noted in a bibliographical list at the beginning of the book.

The book covers three centuries of Vijayanagar history. It attempts to show how its kings were able to maintain its independence, to protect its people, to preserve their thought, culture and institutions, and to promote its prosperity. The Rajputs in the North and the Vijayanagar Kings in the South were the chief agencies in preserving the Hindu culture and institutions.

The polity which lived in the South, the society which prospered there, and the culture which grew and fostered under the patronage of Vijayanagar Kings were essentially Hindu. This is what is carefully shown by the author in his two volumes. He is often handicapped for want of contemporary reliable evidence in giving us a full picture of all aspects of society and polity of that period. He has consequently to draw upon pre-Vijayanagar sources for describing the system which the Vijayanagar period inherited and then to show from available evidence what changes, if any, were introduced.

The book also notes the difficulties which the rulers had to face in carrying out their important and difficult task. The great weakness of Hindu rule has been its tendency towards disintegration and disorganisation. As long as the forces of disruption and disorder were kept in check the foreigner could not succeed. But internal dissensions often weakened the system and the political frame and the period of defeat and dissolution began.

The book is very valuable in understanding the Hindu ideas of social and political life, as uninfluenced by foreign ideas, during the middle ages.

The author has taken great pains in writing it. He has, however, not touched the educational and religious aspects of the people's life. The treatment as a whole seems to us rather diffused and in many places disconnected. The book could have been in a shorter compass and more synthetic. Much of the matter of the pre-Vijayanagar period could have been curtailed. A large part of the book has the character of a compilation giving unnecessarily long quotations.

Still this is the first book which gives us detailed information of the subject. We recommend it to our readers.

S. V. P.

SOME URDU BOOKS

"SAMENDER KA AJAAIBKHANA" (Urdu). By Syed Mohamed Askari. Pages 100. Price As. 12. Maktimai Jamai Millia Islamia, Delhi.

The Publishing Department of the National Muslim University, Delhi, is one of the pioneer Urdu publishing houses and has specialised in educational and modern publications. The Jamai Millia has left no stone unturned to improve the general level of Urdu publications. "Samander Ka Ajaaib-Khana" is a book for children. In very simple language the author has narrated sea stories, which are short and remarkable for their simplicity. It can be said very safely that this book will prove of great help in creating a taste for book reading in children.

All those interested in Urdu literature, and primary education will congratulate the publishers, and the author on their success in producing this charming book for children in Urdu.

"SABAULUS SALAM" (Urdu). By Khawaja Abdul Hai Farooqi, Professor and Dean of Theology at the National Muslim University, Delhi.

One of the many causes of the decline of religion in the twentieth century is that it is not represented in a way which will satisfy the unsuperstitious and unprejudiced minds of this science-ridden age. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, wrote a commentry on certain portions of the Quran in the light of scientific ideas. But since then the human outlook on life has undergone a deep change, and even Sir Syed's interpretation of Islamic ideals fails to satisfy many modern minds. Keeping all these points in view Maulana Abdul Hai has presented quite a new commentary on Quranic sociology. The author gives a remarkable proof of his religious broad-mindedness and toleration. He has dealt with Quranic philosophy of State, legislature, taxation, and divorce in the contest of modern ideas and the materialistic outlook on life. Every one who is interested in Islam, indeed, all those who hold that religion is not a dead force and that even now it can play a very important part in human life, should read this book.

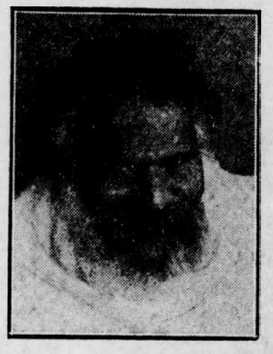
"RUBAYAT-AI AKHGAR" (Urdu). By M. Imdad Husian Akhgar. Compiled by M. Mohammad Ahmad Nadvi. Pages 80. Price As. 8. Jamai Millia Islamia, Delhi.

M. Imdad Husain Akhgar is an old and seasoned poet of the United Provinces. He has dealt with many modern subjects in his poetry. In his political and social views he is national and liberal. Unlike many poets of his age and time he has avoided the old and traditional style and subjects. To him poetry is a medium for ethical preaching. The style and language are string, and some of the Rubaiyat are truly remarkable.

A BASELESS LIBEL

Woman Not More Changeable Than Man

The cherished belief that women are more changeable than men simply isn't so, according to Dr. R. T. Rock, of Fordham University, who reported recently to the American Washington Square Center of New York University the results of tests given to high school and college students of both sexes to show how interests change. He found that women are no more changeable than men: that there is no relation between intelligence and tendency to change one's interests, and that one is more constant in likes than in dislikes.



The Nepal Durbar recently conferred on his Holiness Jagatguru Acharya-Samrat Shri Vijaya Shanti Surji Maharaj, the well-known Jain guru of Udaipur, the title of "Vishwopakari Nepal Rajguru."

BOOK NOTES

"Duel," is the first work by Ronald Fangen, the Norwegian author, to be published in England. Sigrid Undset has written of the book that it is "one of the most important novels that have appeared in recent years." Ronald Fangen is president of the Authors' Society in his own country.

* * * *

Many cinema-goers have marvelled at the "Secrets of Nature" film series, and have wondered "how it was done." "Secrets of Nature," by Mary Field and Percy Smith, which Faber and Faber are publishing not only tells how but gives a permanent record of the secrets which surprised us on the screen.

* * * *

"The Musical Instruments of the Native Races of South Africa," by Percival Kirby, will shortly come from the Oxford University Press. This is a history linking up modern methods with ancient lore, and showing the influence of early native inventions on the instruments of today.

* * * *

Jarrolds are shortly publishing "In Morocco With the Legion," by G. Ward Price, the journalist and war correspondent. Mr. Ward Price gives a detailed picture of life in the French Legion.

* * * *

"It Was the Nightingale," by Ford Madox Ford, which Heinemann will publish shortly, is described as an autobiography.

* * * *

Peter Davies will make another addition to their series of brief biographies, with "Robert the Bruce" by Eric Linklater, who wrote the biography of Mary Queen of Scots last year.

* * * *

"These Times," by J. A. Spender, which Cassell will publish in June, is a review of the world position to-day.

* * * *

"A Century of British Chess," by Philip W. Sergeant, which Hutchinson will shortly publish contains a full account of chess and its players in the British Isles from 1830 to the present day, including the activities of the British Chess Federation and its forerunners.

* * * *

Mrs. Naomi Mitchison's "Vienna Diary" will be published this month by Messrs. Gollancz. Mrs. Mitchison went to Vienna directly after the defeat of the Austrian Socialists early this year, to do what could be done to relieve distress. This is the day-to-day diary of that venture.

* * * *

"It was the Nightingale," is Mr. Ford Madox Ford's title for a second book of rambling memoirs and impressions, mainly since the days of the War. People like George Moore, Galsworthy, Bennett, Cunninghame Graham, H. G. Wells, Lawrence, Norman Douglas, H. M. Tomlinson appear in the book. America, Paris, and the South of France are the scenes of these memories.

"Khatun"

"KHATUN," Urdu weekly, edited by Fatima Begum, Published from Khatun Office, Bombay 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

"Khatun" is an old weekly for women. It mainly deals with social and religious problems concerning Muslim women. It provides very useful reading matter. Fatima Begum is writing a series of articles on her pilgrimage to Mecca, which, it is to be hoped, will prove of great help to those Muslim women who intend to undertake the pilgrimage. Its policy is very mildly progressive, even then one hopes that it will be of great help in advancing the cause of Muslim women.

A.H.H.

"YOGA"

Shri Yogendra, editor of this journal of Yoga culture published at Bulsar, announces that the following four eminent persons have consented to join the advisory committee of the journal, namely Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti, Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta of the Calcutta University, Dr. Guiseppe Tucci of the Royal Academy of Italy and Prof P. K. Gode, Editor of the "Review of Philosophy and Religion". The latest issues of the journal bear ample testimony to the increasing interest taken in the science and practice of Yoga in this country as well as abroad. Besides explanatory articles on such Yogic exercises as Swastikasana, Sukhasana, Concentration on Space, Complete Retention of Breath and so on, there are other interesting contributions on Jaina Yoga, Yoga in the Neo-Upanishads and Ahimsa. As regards the last, Shri Yogendra very appropriately observes: "Ahimsa or non-injury is not a mere figure of speech with the Yogins; on the contrary, it is insisted and followed in most of its essentials by the highest students in Yoga. Even though it is only one of the many Yoga restraints "(Yama"), it is recognised as the most promising qualification of a would-be-Yogin. As such it represents the highest ideal of the Yoga ethics and possibly the only one through the faithful observance of which universal brotherhood and goodwill could be permanently observed."

Ph.D. FOR BLIND WOMAN

Thesis On Milton Wins Distinction

Miss Eleanor Gertrude Brown of Dayton, Ohio, blind since childhood and burdened with illness and poverty in her early years, will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University at the commencement next month, probably the first woman to earn such a high scholastic hoor which blind. She is 46

Publication of the thesis for her Doctorate, entitled "Milton's Blindness," has already been announced by the Columbia University Press. In it, from the point of view of "one who knows what blindness is," she opposes the contention of generations of scholars that the blind poet lamented his affliction.

"No one," she wrote, "would deny that blindness has its deprivations. That it has its compensations is recognized by every sightless person. It is, I believe, the thought of these benefits that Milton would leave with the reader.

"It is not miserable to be blind. It is inconvenient. The blind need to exert undue patience with reference to their affliction, since on account of their dependency their lives are closely knit with their helpers. The blind make the adjustment to their handicap perhaps as happily as any group of afflicted people."

To clinch her argument, she quoted Booth Tarkington, who once was blind for six months and has had several operations on his eyes: "It is hard for any one who has not been blind to realize what a thrill it is not to have to see everything."

While Miss Brown worked for her Doctorate, a printer at the New York Institute for the Blind copied her notes for her in Braille.

TARAPOREWALA'S DICTIONARY

Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. published in October 1933 their "Upto-date Concise Illustrated Dictionary and World Atlas". To cope with the demand they had to reprint the edition the same month, to be followed by another reprint the next month (November), which incidentally proved its popularity. Its 768 pages contain more than 50,000 references. The use of big types in words and illustrations enhances the value of the work as also the Atlas of the World in full colour, which could better have been assigned a back seat instead of giving it a place of honour just at the beginning. A glossary of the new words, extended meanings and modern usages is a welcome addition in a volume which ought to prove useful in these days when such words are commonly used in newspapers and books.

"Best German Book Of 1933"

Allegorical Play, Depicting Fallen Soldier Rising From Grave And Saving Nation From Decadence, Wins Nazi Award

The national prize for the best German literary work of the past year was awarded by Dr Paul Joseph Goebbels's jury to "German Passion, 1933" by Richard Euringer. Announcement of the award was made at the May Day celebration, Dr. Goebbels hailing the work as "flesh of our flesh and spirit of our spirit," says the Berlin correspondent of the "New York Times"

The story is an allegory in dramatic form of Germany's redemdemption from misery and degradation and the vindication of her war sacrifices. It is written in staccato rhymed verse, somewhat like that employed by Schiller in "Wallenstein's Camp." It is divided into six tableaux. There is no plot or action, but merely a series of pictures whose effectiveness depends largely on copious stage directions concerning lighting, intonation, cadence, accompanying music and so forth. The whole text can be read in half an hour. It was broadcast over the official radio system.

The title is of course an allusion to Christ's Passion. Like Him, the hero of this fantasy, an unidentified fallen soldier, coming to life after fourteen years "with a crown of thorns fashioned of barbed wire," is transfigured at the end and ascends to heaven. The villian, an "evil demon," descends into Hell with the mad cry, "What! Is there such a thing as the Third Reich?"

This is the first and only intimation to the reader that National Socialism is involved. It is not anywhere mentioned by name.

The author is equally sparing of allusions to other political and social groups. Jews, pacifists, democrats and Marxists are mentioned but once. Socialism is introduced in the symbolic figure of a gray-haired harlot with bad teeth who rallies her following with the declaration that she can feed on garbage and yet remain healthy. "I am the social revolution," she proclaims.

The soldier, although he may be the apotheosis at once of Germany's war combatants and of Chancellor Hitler, is not actually the hero of this play. Its real hero is the mass of the people, the German nation as a whole. In this respect Herr Euringer's work offers a striking analogy to the products of Red authors, such as Ernst Toller, whose name is now unmentionable in Germany.

It is the fallen soldier, come to life with his barbed-wire crown, who leads back to the right path his fellow-Germans led astray by the "evil demon," who delights in setting German against German, just as he had sapped Germany's fighting efforts during the war.

The play might remind one of Romain Rolland's "Liluli," although "German Passion" is of much less pretentious scope, boasts much less literary merit and has an inverse moral, for here war is glorified.

The play has twenty-one characters, all symbolic figures and nine choruses of dead mothers, starving children, students, burghers, etc.

When the fallen soldier comes to his crown of barbed wire, Germany is in a state of foltous degradation and unsavory elements revel amid national suffering.

"A man, a real man is what Germany needs,' the soldier exclaims, protesting his own racial purity. With the new dawn comes a new faith, voiced by the wife of a jobless man: "We believe again; therefore we live."

A Book To Ponder Over

RECENT SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. By Jawaharlal Nehru (Messrs Kitabistan, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2.

Messrs Kitabistan are to be congratulated on their valuable collection of the more important writings and speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the brief spell of freedom he enjoyed before his recent re-incarceration. The value of the book is considerably enhanced by the fact that, being of pocket size, it can be conveniently carried and used for instant reference. Among the articles included are: "Whither India" "Fascism and Communism", "Labour and the Congress" and "Civics and Politics."

Of Jawaharlal's compositions by themselves nothing need be said. His writings have been commented upon too often—both appreciatively and otherwise—and opinions and animadversions of his statements have been too extensive and numerous to require, even to bear, a resume, again, here. One would only point out—and this fact cannot be too often emphasized—that, either for the simplicity, vigour and gracefulness of their style, or for the eminently sensible, practical and moderate views they express, Jawaharlal's writing are unbeatable. No youth of India who has the good of his country at heart and who desires to understand fully the ways and means of accelerating the deliverance of his motherland can afford to be without a copy of this book.

B. U. R.

FORD DISCLAIMS AUTHORSHIP OF ANTI-JEW BOOK

Henry Ford has declared to New York Jews that the publication in Germany of the book "The International Jew," credited to him by the Nazi publishers, must stop immediately.

He said that he had instructed his German representatives to protest, vigorously against the connection of his name with the book. The work was recently published in Leipzig as a contribution to the anti-Semitic campaign and contains a foreword claiming that Ford was the first man to attack the Jews in America.

This work, which was published in America more than a decade ago, consists of a series of unsigned articles from Ford's former weekly, the 'Dearborn Independent.' While written with the automobile manufacturer's approval and probably under his direct inspiration, no one has ever before claimed that Ford was the actual author of these articles.

TALKING BOOKS

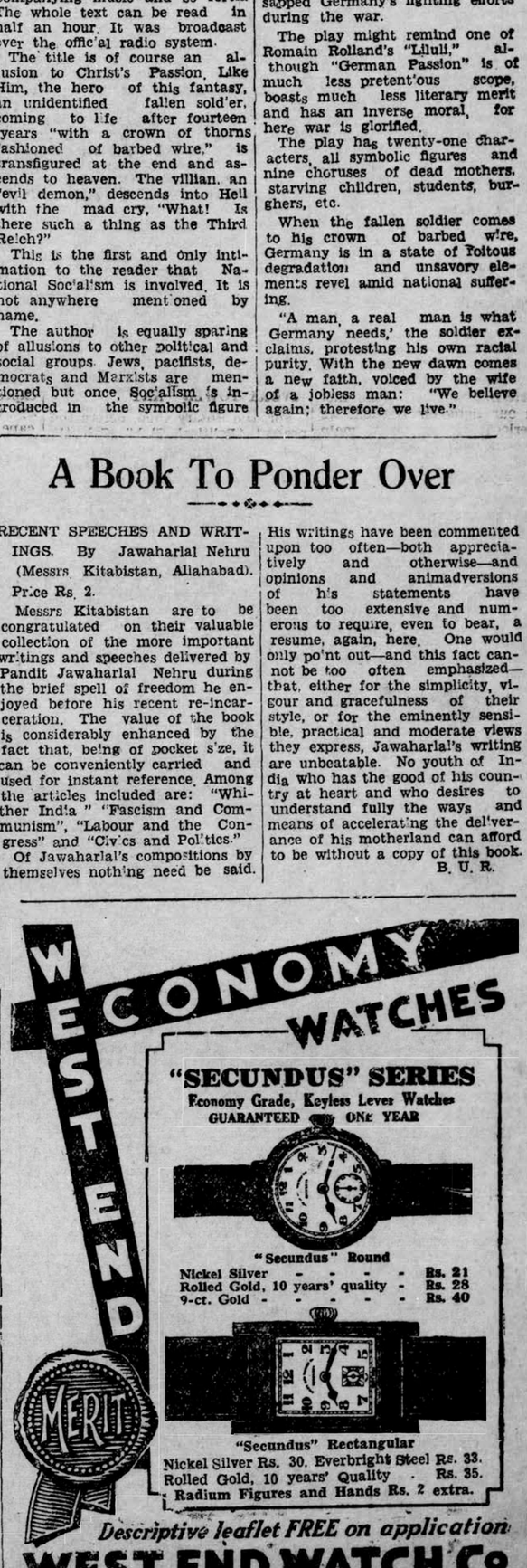
The American Foundation for the Blind has just announced that it has at last overcome difficulties in the way of producing and distributing "Talking Books" --phonograph record sets which will contain a complete book of average length on a dozen double-sided twelve-inch discs. This probably is the most important development in aids for the blind in the last hundred years. It will free braille readers of the laborious task of fumbling through endless pages of embossed letters, and enable blind persons who can not read braille to read novels and non-fiction by ear.

The "Talking Books" will be too expensive (at least for the time being) for most blind persons to buy; consequently they will be lent free through libraries for the blind now being established throughout the country by the Library of Congress. The records are strong and light, and can be sent through the mail. Titles to be made into "Talking Books" will be selected by a committee appointed by the Library of Congress.

To use the "Talking Books" a blind person will need one of the portable talking machines developed for this purpose by the foundation and supplied at cost. The least expensive at present obtainable is a spring-driven machine with ear-phones at dol. 20; the most expensive, driven electrically, costs dol 37.50.

This achievement gives evidence that inventors, aided by many new developments in science and mechanics, at length are beginning to obtain useful results in the age-long quest to help the blind.

As another instance, the Foundation recently produced a small inexpensive, improved typewriter which writes in braille, developed in co-operation with manufacturers of typewriters and business machines to overcome the difficulties experienced with other braille typewriter. About the size of an ordinary portable typewriter, the machine weighs thirteen pounds, has six keys and a space bar, and is sold to blind persons at cost for dol. 30.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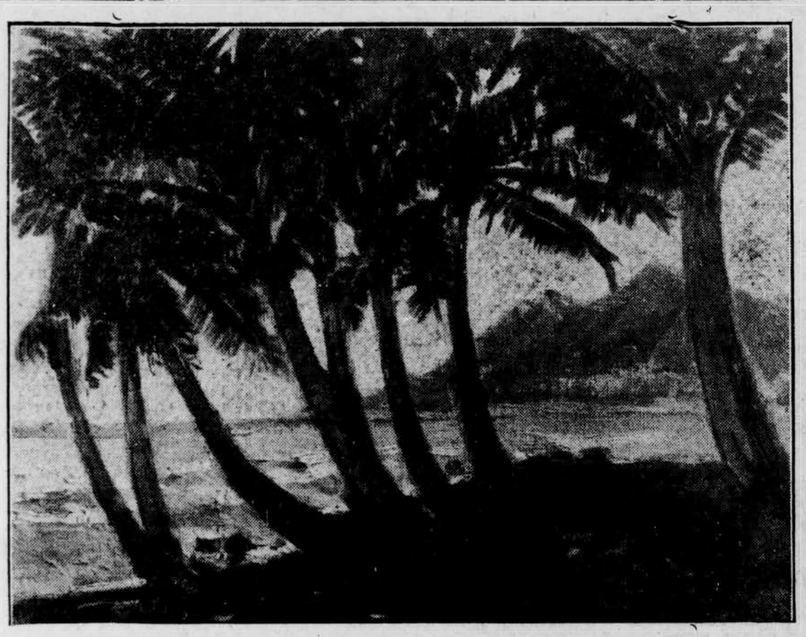
We are Fighting—For And Against What?—Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's Stern Reminder—Values Of Civilization—Hollow Heroics—Syt. Gangoli The High-priest Demands,—Art For Aristocrats—The Medieval Mind Avoids—Modern Conditions—Syt. Gangoli Is Hostile To Primary. Universal Education—To Democracy And Harijans—London Exhibition.

Art Notes ... And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL



Diamond Head and the Waihiki Beach seen through the palms on Beach Head. (By the Canadian artist Mr. Georges Loun).

We have been led, by those who are generally expected to influence and mould the nation's mind to believe that we, as a nation, are fighting, fighting for the freedom which would enable us to restore the lost values of the national cultural heritage. The values inherent in this culture are, presumably, not only different but in many ways superior to the values which Western civilization has to, or could, offer. Volumes have been written and discussions still interminable have been carried on to illustrate and prove this difference and superiority.

"POPULAR" AND "AUTHENTIC"

More often than not the difference, the contrast with Western civilization and culture, has been assumed to be our claim to superiority. The more extreme and stronger the difference, the sharper the contrast, the more 'popular" and "authentic" become the version of our national culture and our leading exponents. Definite standards of judgment, comparative analysis, logical, continued and consistent application of the vital values of the culture surviving from the past to current events and movements have been persistently overlooked.

NATION'S MIND HUMOURED

The nation's mind, the progressive aspirations of the intellectuals, have been humoured, and side-tracked from living realities of national life, but seldom understood and still seldom respected. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's stern reminder of the fact that in our fight for freedom we are overlooking one of its main objectives is neither equivocal nor untimely.

ART IS "ENEMY"

"In our country whenever there is," says the poet in his "Letters From Russia," "any talk of such comprehensive political efforts, we begin to say that in order to feed the red flame into one supreme conflagration, all other lamps in other departments of life must be put out, otherwise distractions may discount the values of our work. Especially the culture of Fine Arts is the enemy of all manner of stoic resolutions. In order to strengthen the national character, a hard and strenuous programme of acrobatics is essential.

HOLLOW HEROICS

"One can only realise the hollowness of the false heroics when one comes to Russia. Here we come across elaborate arrangements—to train the minds of those labourers, intended to function as efficient operatives—to approach with educated sense the spiritual flavours, the 'rasa'-values of pictures. They have realised that those who are not sensitive to spiritual flavours are barbarous savages." It is strange that this passage from the poet's letters positively appreciative of what Russia has done in the domain of education, art and culture should have been cited in the current issue of the "Modern Review," by Syt. O. C. Gangoli as "evidence" of his main theme that "the Soviet programme of public instruction has not been able to maintain a liberal outlook."

TAGORE AND GANGOLI

RADICAL AND ORTHODOX

Apart from the fact that there is, apparently not much in common between the radical mental outlook of the poet and of the orthodox antiquarian, the attitude revealed in Syt. O. S. Gangoli's article, in the "Modern Review," on the "Endowment of Cultures" baffles logic. He quotes with complete indiscrimination such writers of the Russia that is no more as Dostoeveisky, as Mathew Arnold of the England that is no more and as Nietzche of the Germany that is no more, to prove that "primary" and "universal" education are "hardly any good."

ART FOR ARISTOCRATS

The orthodoxy of the medieval mind which Syt. O. C. Gangoli represents and which is not able to grasp the realities of modern times leads him naturally to be hostile towards primary education, democracy and also the "Harijans." He is all and solely for "aristocratic culture." And, this "aristocratic culture" is, of course, Hindu "aristocratic culture.'

"IVORY-TOWER" ART

For, the Rotary Club, before the present "Political Club", Calcutta had the advantage of his progressive ideas, had the opportunity to know that all worthwhile Indian art was Hindu art. Syt. O. C. Gangoli believes that the "claims of higher education must not be subordinated to vocational training.' This is also not surprising because Syt. O. C. Gangoli is not concerned for the mere "economic" and "commercial" problems of living artists. In fact, he said so years ago in the now defunct "Rupam."

THE HARIJANS DISASTER

But the most amazing inference Syt. O. C. Gangoli offers is the one which sneers at the Harijans. This is what he has to say:—"The Bose Research Institute, the Bangiya Sahitya Parisat, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Tropical School of Medicine, or the Science College and all Universities may have to close their doors, or to store away their stock of books, apparatuses, and equipments and be compelled to lend their halls for "Harijan pathshalas" or night-schools for factory hands." "The discoveries of Science, the creation of Art must," he thinks, "wait till universal primary education has been accomplished fact."

AVOIDS THE OBVIOUS

He cites elaborate passages to show that that has not been necessary in America and Russia. But he does not, like Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, point out the Russian experiment or the American conditions as an example to those who wish to remedy the general indifference towards art and culture in this country. He does not see the obvious, the inevitable conclusion. He just refuses to believe in the possibility of cultural "prospects" in a "popular democracy." And, he thinks such antiquated "best thinkers" on the "theory of education" as Dostoeveisky, Mathew Arnold or Neitzche are guidance for modern conditions, outlook and aspirations.

TWO WORLDS, OLD AND NEW

The mediaeval world in which Syt. Gangoli has been living is a different world altogether from the world which Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore saw in Russia. And, all those who have seen Russia impartially from the point of view of its educational and cultural enterprise and undertakings have failed to suggest, as Syt. Gangoli suggests, that "education for the realization of the higher values of life had to be shelved" by the Soviet Government, that "illiteracy has been abolished at the expense of and by sacrificing higher education and culture."

MODERN NECESSITIES

It is, perhaps, premature to expect romantic antiquarians, like Syt. O. C. Gangoli, to outgrow or escape the aftermath of Havellism. But it is, surely, essential to suggest that the inhibitions of the mediaeval mind are inapplicable to the conditions of modern life, outlook and aspirations. Probably there is still some room for the far-sighted pundits who could serve art.

CASTE IN ART

But there is and there should be no room and no funds now for reactionary high-priests and Brahmin orthodoxy that would limit the appeal and inspiration of art and culture to benefit only and solely the selected castes and creeds of aristocrats.

NEW INDIA, NEW ASPIRATIONS

If art cannot elevate Harijans, Harijans will elevate art. That is how new India and the new world, East and West, thinks and feels with determination. And, it is time that the fact secured recognition at the hands of our elderly romancers, the antiquarian exponents of national culture.

LONDON EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of Modern Indian Art to be arranged in London by the India Society will, judged by the available reports, be both interesting and instructive. The Regional Committee in Western India has been busy securing the financial aid so urgently required for the despatch of the exhibits. It has been able to obtain exhibits not only from the artists but also from the owners of the pictures in private collections. Everything that could be done will be, I understand, done to ensure the despatch of the best exhibits to London. And, there will be, moreover, those artists in London who have agreed to assist Mr. Gladstone Solomon, specially deputed by the Government of Bombay and the Regional Committee in the matter of what would interest the visitor to the Burlington Galleries.

(Continued from col. 7).

national defences so stirring a spectacle.

ACADEMY PARADE.

Indeed the Royal Academy opens in very much the same atmosphere as some great annual military parade; the numerous preliminary inspections involved in such an effort, culminating in the final selective scrutiny of the Hanging Committee, ensures the perfect polish of every button, the exact fit of every uniform. There is no atmosphere of khaki, either; at no other exhibition during the year does one see so much or such optimistic colour. The gardener who perhaps in his own domain prefers more private and discreet harmonies is at least grateful for an occasional orgy The tulips in Hyde Park may perhaps lose a little of the praise they would earn as individual plants by being massed in battalions, but they gain in emphasis what they lack in individuality The accusation of vulgarity is here beside the mark; the Union Jack is not vulgar; it is national. Nor are there lacking in this pageant of painting the flags of some of the staunch, independent minorities. The Hanging Committee is no Fascist body. The style of Mr. Stanley Spencer, for instance, conforms to no ordinary canons: he fills his canvas full, it is true, but he fills it on a plan of his own. One gets value for one's money; but the value is of a sort unfamiliar in the markets of the world, and for that reason perhaps better suited for private than for public contemplation. I wonder of how many exhibits at the Academy this could be said: for it is an important test.

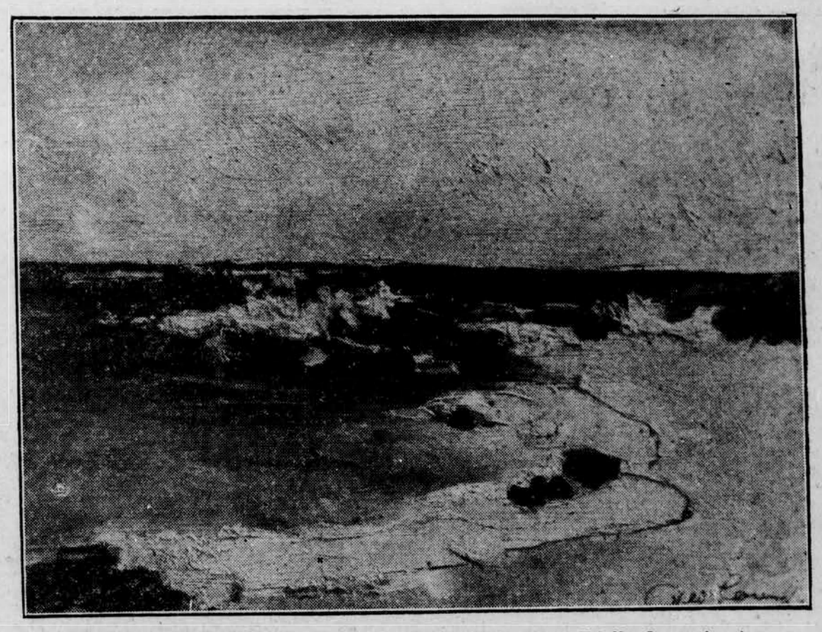
I will conclude with a story. I quote it from a review, published thirty years ago, in the "Athenaeum," of M. Mauclair's book on Impressionism, a movement to which a signal tribute is rendered this year by the Chantrey Bequest purchase of a picture by Camille Pissarro's son, Lucien, which is on show at Burlington House in room V:

A friend of Degas' met, in someone's drawing-room, an academician, who on hearing Degas' name, exclaimed, "Really! do you mean to say he's a friend of yours? Do tell me all you can about him!" "Well, I must say, I'm rather surprised," Degas' friend said, "that you show so much interest in a men whose name is not associated with the sort of style—whose work in fact is rather . . ."

"Now, do you really imagine I'm fool enough," the academician interrupted, "not to know that Degas is one of the greatest masters of design now living."

"Yes, but you'd refuse his work at the Salon—or shall we say, your colleagues would." The academician was a little troubled at this. "Well, yes, of course," he said, "of course, the fact is, the Salon exhibitions, the hanging committee and all the rest of it—well, that's nothing to do with . . . I mean, well, it's another matter altogether!"

This is indeed the moral of M. Mauclair's book, the reviewer ends (could it have been Mr. McColl, the former director of the Wallace Collection, and one of the first champions of Impressionism?)—that all sincere art, in whatever direction it makes, must, under modern conditions, lie wholly outside the field of our big exhibitions and decorated official painting. (W. W. Winkworth,—In "The Spectator.")



Howrean Beach and on the Island of Ohan (By the Canadian artist Mr. Georges Loun)

ART IN SIND
Demands Art Society

(From A Correspondent).

Although Sind is one of the provinces in the Bombay Presidency, I was under the impression that it was lagging in Art education, but it is so pleasant to notice that Mr. D. S. Patkar represents Sind at various exhibitions, by sending in his pictures. I know Mr. Masoji, an Art graduate from Shantiniketan, has also come down to Karachi. He held his exhibition of Indian Art, and it was much appreciated by the public at large. It is a fact that the 9th All-India Educational Conference was held at Karachi in the December of 1933, and the Art Exhibition organized there by Mr. B. N. Astaputro was outstanding feature of the Conference in Sind has also developed a high taste for the Art of music, and it is evident that so many expert 'vidwan' musicians are invited there. It is also educationally a well advanced province. There are secondary High Schools, a college, and a technical institution. I am also told that during the recent years many students have obtained higher educations at the Bombay School of Art, and am trying to settle over there; and there is every possibility that Sind would also in course of time earn high reputation in the Art of painting just as Bengal and Bombay. It is expected that very soon Sind is likely to be separated, and it must have its independent Art centre, too. But this cannot be done without the creation of a Art Society. Karachi is equally popular like Bombay, in many respects, such as trade, Education and Arts Crafts. A Society created over there would do a lot to the lovers in general and the artist in particular. Would the public of Karachi, therefore, respond to the needs of the artists?

REAL ART ON FINGER-NAILS

A British painter of miniatures is credited, or debited, with the birth of a new fad which seems to approach perilously near the frontier of irrationality. The superfine dame or damsel, it seems, now has tiny pictures painted on her finger-nails by artists of reputation.

According to a London correspondent the invention came about by accident. Stanley A. Burchett, the aforesaid miniaturist, stopped painting to amuse a charming little girl and quickly painted a miniature on one of her finger-nails. When her fashionable mother saw it she commissioned the artist to paint all her own finger-nails. Now one reads of a woman going to the races with her nails decorated with pictures of her host's hourse, jockey, and racing colors

It's one way for my lady to get ahead of Mary Jane, who must be satisfied for the present with staining hers a magenta, or something, in mimicry of my lady's former foshion. Art finger-nails may be too expensive for the proletariat now, but industry may soon imitate them. One recalls childhood's "transfers" from which gaudy pictures were affixed wherever desired by dint of a little dampness and pressure. Transfers for fingers and toes might run into big business.

Popular Errors And Misconception
Art And Academy Exhibitions

There are always numerous popular errors and misconceptions about all public events which arise from their very publicity. People vaguely hear them discussed, and form all sorts of strange ideas of them. I discovered the other day at the private view of the Royal Academy that an intelligent friend of mine, who moves in extremely well-informed society, especially as far as art is concerned had the most extraordinary notions about what the Press so often refers to as "the picture of the year." He asked me which it was this year: Had it yet been selected? I said that according to the "Daily Express" it was Sir John Lavery's picture of the Premier at home, and according to the "Morning Post" the late Mrs. Swynnerton's "Gipsy Girl." I found that my friend was much disappointed. He had imagined, he said, that at least a laurel wreath would be hung over the picture; that by now it ought to have been decided; and when I said that one daily paper had actually said that the picture of the year was a thing of the past, it was as though I told him that the Derby this year would be run on strictly non-competitive lines. "What! no winner?" was his attitude; and I confess I sympathized. "Work crowned by the Academy," one reads on the cover of a French novel or biography sometimes. "The Academy" in France is thought of as a literary institution, an intellectual oligarchy. In England it is not so, and unless the Book of the Month Club eventually earns a Royal Charter, there is no likelihood of there ever being such a body.

But there are many other errors just as natural about the Royal Academy and its exhibitions. One is that the exhibits represent what we might call academic art; the work of the sort of artists who win the approval of teachers, connoisseurs, museum officials and art-historians. Many people vaguely suppose that directors of public galleries, prominent art-teachers, writers on art and experts from part of the hanging committee. The fact that a former director of the National Gallery is a regular exhibitor might seem to lead colour to this supposition, which is of course quite unfounded. Another mistake, which is not, to judge from the daily Press, very wide-spread, is to suppose that the Academy represents at all completely the respectable elements in English art. This year's Chantrey Bequest purchases constitute a very generous recognition by the Academy itslef that this is unfortunately not so; they are chosen largely from outside academy circles.

WHAT HAPPENS TO PICTURES.

What eventually becomes of all the pictures exhibited every year at the Royal Academy? Some of course find buyers; but many are not immediately sold. The appearance at Christie's of Mr. Mark Symon's large Crucifixion subject, so soon after it was first exhibited, must be regarded as exceptional; but it is surely a singular and a creditable example or courage in an artist that this painter should exhibit another large work this year so soon after the sale by auction of his previous effort for so low a price—actually I believe less than ten pounds.

The belief that exhibitors at the Royal Academy are inspired mainly by mercenary motives does not bear inspection. Portrait-painting it is true, is a profession whose emoluments may still be commensurate with the talent and labour expended; and a sensational picture may occasionally command a sensational success. But the artist's professional pride must account for far more of the ambitious works shown than any other single motive. Whether it is a good thing that painters should annually be encouraged to throw themselves into these ambitous undertakings is another matter; what is certain is that if they do so, it is not for the critic to minimize the energy and skill they expend. The construction of racing cars and yachts, the performance of the feats of endurance involved in breaking records of all sorts, is a parallel phenomenon. This year's model is scrapped next year, perhaps; the waste may be enormous; but we know that apparently wasteful ebullitions of energy are a characteristic of nature of which man is a part. There is something essentially seasonal about the Royal Academy. Its opening coincides with the astounding annual miracle of spring, and must command in the reflective observer something of the same feeling of awe. But it must not be supposed that the value of achievements of this sort is necessarily of as transitory a character as the green of spring. Visitors to the Tate Gallery should certainly not miss, among its more recent acquisitions, a picture by the late Erskine Nichol entitled, I think, "Donnybrook Fair." It is enormous; as big as Frith's "Derby Day." A picture in this year's Academy by Mr. Cundall, which actually represents Epsom Downs on that unique occasion, is a much smaller picture in which the same unity of effect is sought through a multiplicity of detail. That Erskine Nichol's huge work, a characteristic example of an old-fashioned Academy picture, should have been looked upon, as I believe it was, with envious eyes by so sound a judge as the present Director of the National Gallery of Ireland before its purchase for the Tate, is interesting, for it is certain that it was not as a mere candidate for popular favour that it appealed to him. Indeed it would certainly not have been a popular picture in Dublin; as a comment on Irish character it is crude and superficial. Curiously enough it is as art, not as history, that such a picture appeals to good judges while the more ambitious works of the same date are interesting only to the historian as examples of misguided artistic ideals.

A direct assault on the fortress where beauty so impregnably lurks is often doomed to failure. Many organized and often rather confident schemes for ensnaring the elusive goddess are every year exposed to public inspection at the Academy. The various champions who embark every year on the campaign are indomitable in their efforts; they lavish their colours, with a prodigality which reminds one of nothing so much as the yearly expenditure on armaments and uniforms which makes our

(Continued in Col. 3 & 4).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Parker asked his tobacconist to lend him five pounds, and promised to pay it back at the end of six months.

Not wishing to offend so good a customer by refusing, the tobacconsist decided to grant the request.

"By the way," he said, before he handed over the money, "what guarantee can you give me that you will be in a position to pay it back at the end of six months?"

"That'll be easy," said Parker. "I'm giving up smoking during that period."

* * * *

Uncle Hector came to stay, and before he left he gave his nephew a pound note.

"Now be careful with that money, Charlie," he said. "Remember the old adage, 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

Young Charlie nodded "Yes, Uncle," he replied; "but I want to thank you for parting with it, just the same."

* * * *

"Most interesting," said the sweet young thing to the motor-car salesman. "And now show me the depreciation, please. I hear it is heavy in these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the opportunist, "we found it such a source of worry that we had it removed altogether!"

* * * *

The mistress of the house was going out of her way to find extra work for her maid. In the end the poor girl began to get fed up.

Just then the mistress entered the kitchen.

"Mary," she said, sharply, "have you finished polishing the brass ornaments yet?"

"Yes, madam," replied Mary; "all except your rings and bracelets."

* * * *

The Negro parson was making an impassioned appeal for funds wherewith to repair the chapel, when a large piece of the ceiling dropped on the head of a wealthy worshipper.

The injured man immediately called out: "I will give a thousand dollars to start the fund!"

"Lord, hit some more wealthy members!" exhorted the preacher, fervently.

* * * *

A man hired caddie, played a dreadful round, but said, cheerfully, at the end: "Very enjoyable. Will you come out with me again at two o'clock?"

"No, sir," said the caddie, "but there's two or three friends of mine here who could do wi' a laugh."

* * * *

A little boy fell and hurt his knee. A kind woman picked him up, and, to stop him crying, said: "There! There! Upsy-daisy, my little man."

"Upsy-daisy be damned," shouted the boy. "Can't you see I'm hurt?"

* * * *

Magistrate: "What on earth has that plumber returned to the dock for?"

Clerk: He's forgotten his sentence, sir!"

* * * *

Antique Dealer (to American): "Now, sir, if you'll step this way, I've a very fine specimen of a Queen Anne sideboard I would like to show you."

American: "Say, that queen of ycurs must have had a big dining-room. This'll be the eighth sideboard of hers I've been shown this week."

* * * *

Parlourmaid: "Please, ma'am, cook says she thinks she'd better cancel 'er notice to leave at the end of the week, as she believes she's got the 'flu coming on."

Two parsons were having lunch at a farm during the progress of anniversary celebrations connected with the Nonconformist Church.

The former's wife cooked a couple of chickens, saying that the family could dine on the remains after the visitors had gone. But the hungry parsons wolfed the chickens bare.

Later the farmer was conducting his guests round the farm, when an old cock began to crow.

"Seems mighty proud of himself," said one of the guests.

"No wonder," growled the farmer; "he's got two sons in the ministry."

* * * *

A newspaper reporter was invited to take his first aeroplane trip with a stunt flyer for the films. He was filled with dismal forebodings, which increased when a parachute was strapped on to him and he was given careful instructions regarding its use. The stunt man also wore a parachute, and when he put a heavy leather coat on over it the porter asked, nervously: "How can you use the parachute with that coat on?"

"Oh," replied the pilot, nonchalantly, "I'd have plenty of time to take the coat off it we fell."

They went up and flew for several minutes until, feeling warm, the stunt man began to remove his coat.

"Hot, isn't it?" he said, genially, but there was no reply. The reporter had jumped overboard.

* * * *

"Can that elephant do tricks?" the elegantly dressed young man asked the keeper at the circus.

"Rather," said the keeper "We've taught him to put money in that box up there. Give him half-a-crown and he'll do it."

The elephant took the coin and deftly placed it in the box upon the wall.

"Remarkable!" cried the young man "Now let's see him take it out again."

"We haven't taught him that yet," blandly replied the keeper.

* * * *

A man was presented with an account which he had good reason to believe had already been paid.

"Haven't I paid this account?" he asked the boy who brought it to him.

"I don't know, sir," was the reply.

"Does your master know?"

"No, sir."

"How do you know that?"

"I heard him say so."

"And after that he had the impudence to send you to see if I knew, eh?"

"Well, you see, sir, it's like this. The boss don't know, I don't know, and you don't know. As the boss says, if you pays it again we shall all know."

* * * *

An elderly couple were getting married at the little country church. The groom was very deaf. When the clergyman read, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the old man did not hear him, and asked his bride, "What's he say?"

The old lady bawled in his ear, "He wants to know if tha'll ha' me for thy wedded wife."

The old man looked surprised, and exclaimed, "Why, sartinly, Mary, dear! Didn't I tell thee so t'other neet?"

* * * *

"Well, Parson, they tell me I ain't got long to stay"

"That's what I hear, John. And you still insist in drinking. Do you want to face judgment with liquor on your breath?"

"I expect, Parson, I'll leave my breath behind me when I go," said John. N. C. R. Factory News.

CROWNING THE QUEEN OF THE FAIR

The West Wickham Fair, which opened in mail week, dates from the middle ages. Before the opening ceremony, a procession paraded the village. Peggy Miller, a 17-year-old blonde, is queen of the fair. Photo shows the queen of the fair being crowned by Mrs. Smithers.

GEORGY IVANOVICH PETROVSKY

(Continued from page 9).

been destroyed, needed urgent help. The Ukraine, the bread-factory of Russia, had to be restored as quickly as possible or the existence of the Soviet Regime was jeopardized.

Petrovsky, untiringly, with his everlasting energy, coped with all the difficulties he was up against with extraordinary skill and courage He devoted himself completely to fulfilling the Five-Year-Plans and improving the material and cultural conditions of his people. Among them his word is law.

A PEASANT AMONG PEASANT.

In the center of Kharkov, the capital of Ukraine until just recently on Cherneshevsky street, he lives in an ordinary apartment—this president of the USSR, the same boy whose father, a landless peasant, an ordinary tailor died of want and consumption; the same Grisha, brought up and bread by a washerwoman—now one of the seven presidents of the Soviet Union.

Georgy Ivanovitch, the man, has all the charms of a great, though simple individual. His name works as a talisman throughout the Ukraine—they call him Batushka (father) Petrovsky.

He gets up early every morning and takes his stroll unprotected by any guard. After an hour's walk he comes back, takes his breakfast, and he is off to his office. Here four secretaries and a number of C. E. C. members assist him at his work. He comes to his office earlier than any of the employees.

He receives people at his office, helps them in their troubles and settles their complaints. It is even easier to get to him than to his colleague, Kalinin. It is a saying among the people that it takes two months less to get to Petrovsky than to Kalinin. He works alertly and is very quick with decisions. He is very polite. With the workers, he is a worker—with the peasants, a peasant; since he himself is both in one.

HIS KINDHEARTEDNESS.

President Petrovsky is very kind-hearted; a man, who knows him closely, related the following proof of his kindness to me: Petrovsky lives in a large apartment with his children and their families, where he only occupies two rooms for himself, a bedroom and a study Going to fetch a glass of water one day he noticed his cook, the only house-servant, talking to a good looking youth, with tears in her eyes. "What is the matter?" he asked the cook.

"Nothing, comrade," she replied.

"But you are weeping," he insisted.

"She remained silent for a while, but on his insistance related her tale of woe:

"This young man is my future husband. Due to some error, on his own part, he has been arrested and sentenced to a year in prison. In an hours time he returns to prison and for seven days I shall not see him, after which time he will return to me for several hours on leave. Under such conditions, there can be no talk of marriage."

The President smiled—he asked the youth to promise to correct himself and prove himself an honest citizen of the Soviet Union. The lad, of course, promised. President Petrovsky scribbled something on a scrap of paper and gave it to the young man.

The next day President Petrovsky and his family had to eat out; the cook was busy with her marriage ceremony.

FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE.

The President is very modest in private life, and peasant and humourous in conversation. He is quick-tempered, however, but never harsh to the extreme. He loves to be in the society of people of his understanding; he makes frequent trips into the villages, among the peasants and into the factories, among the workers.

He loves art, literature and the theatre—especially of the Ukraine—and never misses an opportunity to visit the theatre, although such opportunities seldom arise, owing to his many affairs. He, himself, has an important, a leading part, to play on the stage of life.

The city of Ekaterinoslav where president Petrovsky lived, and the Briansky factory, where he worked before the Revolution, have both been renamed in his honour: the former, Dneipropetrovsk and the latter, the Petrovsky works. The daughter of the president worked in the Soviet Embassy in Paris and the son is a Red Commander.

WOMAN OF 37 HAS 23 CHILDREN

A Portuguese woman aged 37, Armanda de Gouvela, has celebrated the 20th anniversary of her wedding day by presenting her husband with their third pair or twins.

This brings the total number of their children up 23, says Reuter's Lisbon correspondent.

Greatest Of All Cricketers

Towering Like A Colossus Above All His Contemporaries W. G. Grace Was A Side In Himself

Every day a new "record" is set up in cricket. Batsmen are the darlings of the hour; the groundmen nurse them solicitously; they are securely rocked to sleep in the cradle of a perfect wicket. The imagination sees the daily store of runs mounting higher and higher, like a dump. The shovel of Bradman is perpetually casting its load. But imagination also sees a mighty figure which no amount of digging and heaving can conceal. The pile of contemporary cricket, the heaping together of all the booty of many a year, cannot submerge W. G. Grace, cannot overwhelm his stature cannot hide his broad bat, cannot get anywhere near his whiskers. Those whiskers were crucial, they created the sense of authority. The present age has yielded much by taking to the razor; heavens, what a colossus Bradman would seem to us now if he wore the whiskers of a Grace!—(writes "Cricketer in the Manchester Guardian").

"W. G." was more than a cricketer, though, more than the father of all modern batsmanship. In a delightful little book, W. G. Grace (published by Duckworth in their "Great Lives" series), Mr. Bernard Darwin says, "In point of his personality, as it will be handed on by tradition for years to come, W. G. Grace towers as high above them as he towered above them in stature when he was alive. If this is not greatness it is something for which it is hard to find another name." Mr. Darwin tells us of a photograph once taken of "W.G." not in flannels but as a "private person." It shows him in ordinary clothes just before the beginning of the Oval Test match of 1896; he is about to enter the pavilion to change and get ready for action. "He wears a black tail-coat," Mr. Darwin tells us, "and waistcoat built on easy-going lines with an expanse of watch-chain, dark trousers, a little baggy at the knee, and boots made for muddy lanes. In one hand is a solid blackthorn stick with a silver band round it." And this was the greatest cricketer of all time; with humour does Mr. Darwin make the remark that future generations who see that photograph will protest that this cannot be a mighty athlete about to lead the chosen of England to victory. It must be, they will say, a jovial, middleaged doctor discussing the price of oats with a patient or neighbour he has met in the market place.

The old cricketers were able to keep close to nature; the game had not yet been divorced by excessive specialism from the ordinary life of the country in the summer time; they were first of all players of a game in the fields; it was only by accident that they found themselves not only sportsmen but items in the public news and fit subjects for the public gaze, simply because in their gusto for cricket they acquired abnormal skill. W. G. Grace enjoyed a renown far beyond anything achieved by the organised genius for publicity of these times. But for all that he was free to live his life as he would have lived it had he played cricket only on Saturday afternoons on the village green. It is not Larwood's fault, of course, if one of his big toes has become a matter for special editions of the evening papers; Larwood has the bad luck to be living in the age of the "stunt." But I cannot believe that even if "W. G." were alive to-day it would occur to anybody to think of his big toe. Contemplating W. G. Grace, we should think that his big toe was a small matter, dwelling at the periphery of things.

AT THE AGE OF 18.

At the age of sixteen he stood more than six feet high and weighed eleven stone "with no premonition of the massive splendour to come"; he played for England against Surrey at the age of eighteen and carried out his bat for 224, his first century in first-class cricket, and he felt nervous at the beginning of it. In 1870, when he was twenty-two, he scored 66 at Lord's against George Freeman and Tom Emmett; and Freeman, years afterwards, said "it was a marvel the Doctor was not either maimed or killed outright. I often think of his pluck when I watch a modern batsman scared if a medium-paced ball hits him on the hand; he should have seen our expresses flying about 'W. G.'s' ribs, shoulders, and head in 1870." When Grace was in his prime for the Gentlemen the Players were for years vanquished; "W. G." and ten other cricketers, no matter what their names, were equal to challenging the world.

In 1875 he fell away a little in batting; six people were above him in the averages. And so he took 193 wickets, at 12 runs each to console himself. Next year he began badly again and scored only 163 runs in eight innings; the Players smiled and said "The old devil's gone off at last." Heaven probably helped their ignorance; he scored his annual century against them at Lord's, and then in three innings he amassed 839. He began with 344 against Kent for the M.C.C. at Canterbury (his side were "following on"!); he broke his bat and borrowed one that was too small in the handle and hit harder than ever. He spent the next day, which was Sunday, travelling in hot weather to Bristol. He went in first for Gloucestershire in the morning, and for three hours he flogged the bowling of Shaw, Morley, and Barnes to the tune of 177. Nottinghamshire were beaten by ten wickets, and as they were going home they met Yorkshire on the way to play Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, and when they told Tom Emmett about "W. G.'s" latest monstrosity he only laughed and said: "Well, the big 'un can't do it three times running."

DISHEARTENED BOWLERS.

Next day Yorkshire lost the toss and Grace went in and did not come out until his score was 318 and then he came out only because there was nobody left to stay with him. The Yorkshire bowlers were terribly upset and some of them declined to bowl when Ephraim Lockwood asked them to go on. "Why don't you make them?" exclaimed Tom Emmett to Ephraim, "you're t' captain, ain't you?" And then he seized the ball himself and bowled three successive and vindictive wides. In his forty-seventh year Grace made 1,000 runs in May, and his total of runs for the season was 2,346. But his most wonderful deed of all, unparalleled yet, was done in 1871, when he scored 2,390 runs, average 78.90. The next best average of the year was Daft's 37.10.

Mr. Darwin tells us all these matters of fact, but he tells them in their place and only as symbols of a full life. The day came when "W.G." threw his bat on the table of the dressing-room and said: "I shan't play any more." He was fifty-eight and for the Gentlemen he had just scored 74, forty-one years after he had first played for the Gentlemen. He came back to the pavilion happy and tired. "I shan't play any more." But he did play again; in 1908 at the Oval, on a day of bitter weather, when snowflakes fell on his beard. He made 15 and 25 and bowled two overs for 5 runs and no wickets. Never again did he tread on a county cricket field.

THat a man like "W. G." should have an end, and grow old, and not be able to go to Lord's and take the field and bat and bowl, and chuckle and scheme and pull at his whiskers and say, on the offchance, "How's that?" and talk at the batsman on the other side who won't get out, and fret at the time that must pass before the next innings! In those far-off Junes and Julys the Champion must have got up on brilliant mornings feeling somewhere in him an inexhaustible energy, inexhaustible years to be lived to the brim. He died in 1915 and the air raids upset him badly. "You can't be frightened by aeroplanes," said a friend, "you old man, who had Ernest Jones bowling through your beard." "That was different," answered the Old Man, "I could see that Jones and see what he was at. I can't see the aeroplanes." "W. G." who went to Lord's and Bristol countless times in a hansom-cab tinkling gently on a summer morning in the peaceful Victorian days, went there and played cricket to his heart's content, and then went home in the afternoon's soft light, again in a hansom-cab; he lived till the age of aeroplanes, and they hastened his end. Every cricketer should begin a season with thoughts of the Champion; Mr. Darwin's little book is the perfect tribute.

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MAN OF MANY MASKS

Amazing Career Of Trebitsch Lincoln, Ex- M.P.,

Master Spy And War-Time Revolutionary Who Has Turned Buddhist Monk

A citizen of many countries whom no country will own; a man of many religions who believes in none; a musketeer who has never fired a musket, and a leader who has never led.

Such is Trebitsch Lincoln, Hungarian rabbi, Church of England person, self-confessed spy, convicted forger, German revolutionary, American agitator, Chinese diplomat, and Buddhist "abbot," (writes Mr. Kenward Grayson in "Answers"). He may be described without exaggeration as the most amazing adventurer of the century, a human chameleon without a rival, a subtle and unique bluffer who now exists by bluffing himself.

The fact that Lincoln's first love was the stage and that he spent nearly a year training for it is both significant and illuminating. It explains how he has been able to fill convincingly in the course of thirty years a dozen difficult and exacting roles and win the regard of eminent personages in many lands.

NATURE WASN'T KIND

And, remember, Nature had not been kind to Trebitsch Lincoln. It gave him an undersized, corpulent figure, a greasy, sallow skin, and a pair of shifty eyes.

When the obscure little Jew discovered that the stage did not promise fame or fortune, he announced that his mission in life was to raise the status of Jewry the world over, and his sincerity seemed so obvious that he was at once admitted to a theological college and in due course qualified as a rabbi.

By this time, however, Hungary was too small for him. He decided that England offered greater opportunities.

The Hungarian rabbi, therefore, came to London and sought out a clergyman to whom he intimated that he was desirous of instruction in the Christian faith.

QUEEREST CLERGYMAN.

As Lincoln had anticipated, the bait took at once. Hailed as a rare and notable convert from Jewry, he was introduced to all sorts of influential personages, including more than one bishop, and the oily adventurer, who was ready to believe anything which ministered to his vanity and his pocket, quickly passed from London to Canada as a missionary in the service of a well-known religious organisation.

Within a few years, however, he was back again on England, and, of all things, an ordained clergyman of the Church of England as well as a British subject by naturalisation!

He was without any doubt the oddest-looking and queerest cleric the Church of England had ever known. In his clerical clothes he was caricature; in the pulpit a crude and comic figure. When he opened his mouth and poured forth, in the least musical of foreign accents, the jargon he called a sermon it was not easy to refrain from laughter.

But he always had his admirers, old women of both sexes, who never ceased to remind the scoffer that the Rev. Trebitsch Lincoln was that rare and beautiful thing, a convert from Judaism.

But his curacy was not too remunerative, and his chances of preferment were small. So he now proclaimed his intention of reforming mankind from the platform instead of pulpit. He would seek out the people who did not come to church, he explained to a credulous Liberal of considerable wealth, and work for the reign of universal brotherhood.

The Liberal philanthropist succumbed to the inexplicable charm of the adventurer; provided him with a well-paid post as his private secretary, and helped him towards his next triumph—the capture of a seat in the English House of Commons.

A SHOW NOT TO BE MISSED.

Only those who know Trebitsch Lincoln can appreciate the amazing nature of his feat in hoodwinking the electors of Darlington. Terribly handicapped by his appearance, his unpleasant voice, and odd mannerisms, he nevertheless wormed his way into the good graces of a number of Liberal politicians and not only persuaded them to approve of his candidature but to pay his expenses!

The election was a mixture of comedy and farce. Mr. Pike Pease, who had sat for the constituency for years, found his meetings deserted while the populace crowded to see and hear the obese little Jew with the "funny accent."

No one expected Lincoln to win, for Darlington was the pet preserve of the famous old Quaker family, but the ex-rabbi and ex-curate was a show not to be missed. He must have hypnotised as well as amused his audiences, however, for when the poll was declared Trebitsch Lincoln was M.P. for Darlington by a majority of twenty-nine votes!

"THAT'S THE LINCOLN HANDICAP!"

The House of Commons has known some strange figures, but the new Member for Darlington was the strangest of them all.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Asquith as he was entering the House with his Cabinet colleague, Mr. Birrell.

"Oh, that!" answered the famous wit as the harsh, alien voice continued its massacre of the English language. "That's the Lincoln Handicap."

The gibe was no exaggeration, for the voice has been Lincoln's handicap all his life. But in spite of it he remained in Parliament for a year, and when no longer a Member resumed his life as private secretary to his Liberal patron.

By now the former rabbi had added to his articles of faith the belief that he was irresistible and although by the time the Great War broke out he was an unsuspected forger, he accepted the appointment of Hungarian censor at the General Post Office with the mien of a benefactor to his kind.

WAS HE A SPY?

All the same, he knew that, so far as England was concerned, the game would soon be up. Forgery will out—even the most skilful of forgeries at the expense of the most credulous and benevolent of patrons and employers—and Lincoln prepared for the exposure he foresaw was inevitable.

One morning he was missing from his desk. The next heard of him, he was in the United States engaging in anti-British propaganda. A lightning change that was seemingly suicidal, but with a very definite purpose behind it.

Trebitsch Lincoln confessed to having engaged in espionage on behalf of Germany during the War, but he never was a spy. It was a lie to gain the sympathies of prominent Germans in America when he landed there, friendless and moneyless.

He knew that he could not be extradited for a political offence, and he thought that if he admitted the greater crime it would save him from the consequences of the lesser actual offence.

The credulous American Teutons accepted him at his own valuation, and when the Home Office presented a charge of forgery against him and asked for his extradition protested it was a device to get a political enemy into British clutches so that he might be judicially murdered.

But the British authorities easily convinced the United States Government that Trebitsch Lincoln was merely a commonplace criminal and that he had never been in a position to act as spy on behalf of any country. He was therefore returned to England, tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

"That's the end of Lincoln," said a well-known politician who had been badly victimised by him.

LIKE A BAD PENNY——

He was completely wrong, however. Such a sentence would have meant the end of the average man, but Trebitshch Lincoln conforms to no laws, average or otherwise. He might come out of gaol discredited and seemingly hopeless, a penniless deportee, but the man who in the space of a few years could change from rabbi to curate and from curate to M.P. in an alien country was capable of anything.

A pastmaster in the art of utilising to his own advantage religion, opinions, nationality, and everything else, he was deported to Hungary, laughing at the loss of his British nationality, and within a few weeks turned up in Germany in the role of saviour of the Hohenzollerns.

The audacity of the adventurer almost takes one's breath away. His extradition had been a front-page story the world over, and his conviction for forgery and his sentence had received equal prominence.

LUDENDORF TAKEN IN

In addition, considerable space had been given to numerous discreditable episodes in his career previous to his trial at the Old Bailey. But he had tasted power and position, and he wanted them again. So he went to Germany in search of them.

An ex-convict, without funds or friends, his only capital his oily tongue and insinuating manner, what could he do? He secured an interview with a prominent German royalist, and in a few minutes swept aside the obstacles created by his past. He was asked about his sojourn in an English prison.

"They called it forgery," Lincoln replied, with a meaning expression, "but I was convicted because I worked for Germany during the War. When I was a Member of the British Parliament——"

The royalist was impressed and sent Lincoln to see General Ludendorff, the secret leader of those who wanted Wilhelm II back in Berlin. The soldier, who was then advocating measures against the Jews which out-Hitlered Hitler, received the ex-rabbi suspiciously, but in half an hour was his friend and patron.

Next night, Lincoln attended a secret council, and met Bauer, Ehrhardt, and Kapp, three hard-headed Germans who would have scorned Lincoln's offer of friendship and assistance—the German royalists are essentially semi-Semitic—if it had not been for the personal guarantee of his bona fides by General Ludendorff.

But once they had agreed to listen to the Hungarian who had lately left an English prison their doubts were swept away. The ex-rabbi talked so eloquently and persuasively that within a fortnight of his arrival in the German capital he was actually selected to be the representative of the royalist plotters in their negotiations with the ex-Crown Prince of Germany!

FACT OUTRAGES FICTION

Armed with the necessary credentials and plentifully supplied with money, the Hungarian adventurer departed for Holland, where the prince was staying, to lay before him the plans of a revolution which had for its object the restoration of the Hohenzollerns to the throne of Germany!

Trebitsch Lincoln, Hungarian, British subject, citizen of no country, rabbi clergyman, M.P., agitator, revolutionary, and convict, was then at his zenith. The little Jew was the chosen emissary of the proudest aristocracy in Europe; the sallow adventurer had become a king-maker! Fact was not only stranger than fiction—it was outraging it!

DHARWAR AMATEURS

Members of the Kannada Amateur Dramatic Association of Dharwar recently toured the Karnatak, staging "Harijanwar," a Harijan uplift drama, and other plays. The Harijan play created a good of sensation in Hindu circles.

Men Of Marvellous Memories

William Morris Boasted He Knew Every Word Of "Pickwick Papers" By Heart!

We are all familiar with Thackeray's gift for reciting poetry or prose, but there have been innumerable other men whose power of memory equalled and sometimes exceeded the great novelist's, writes by H Vincent Brome in "Great Thoughts".

Lord Birkenhead was the prodigy, if modern times. They said that he had the finest memory in England and remembering his many endless recitations, that does not seem an extravagant claim. On one occasion, for a petty wager, he repeated the whole of the sixth book of Virgil's Aeneid, with scarcely a mistake, and then confessed to his friends that he had not read Virgil since his schooldays.

Macaulay had a marvellous memory. He could repeat all Milton by heart, all Demosthenes, and almost all the Bible. When only eight years old he gave the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" one reading, and was able to repeat it word for word James Stephens was particularly struck by his power of memorizing, and refers to it at considerable length in his writings .... "his memory retains passages innumerable of every description of books, which, in discussion, he pours forth with incredible facility".

PORSON THE GREEK

But Porson, the Greek specialist, out-rivalled Macaulay. It was remarked, in all seriousness, that whatever he read left an indelible impression on his mind, so that any word, line or page, could be recalled at will. Naturally he was very familiar with Greek works. He went out visiting one day, and found his friend reading a copy of "Thucydides".

"I'm so pleased you've come," the friend exclaimed "You're just the man I want. Now I can't make head or tail of this Greek word . . . can you help me?"

He gave the word, and with scarcely a moment's pause, Porson quoted the complete page on which it occurred.

"Good gracious. How did you know what page it came on?"

"Perfectly simple," Porson replied in true Sherlock tradition. "I was quite certain that it only occurred twice in Thucydides. Once on the right hand, and once on the left hand of the copy you are reading. I noticed when I came in that you were looking at the left hand page, so I quoted that side of the book."

Asked on another occasion, to give a reliable authority for a certain word, he immediately answered. "I know of only one. That is Fisher's funeral sermon on the death of Marguerite. The word occurs in the third page on the right hand side of the book."

Browning, of ciurse, could repeat endless pages of poetry and piece after a single reading, and this gift remained with him until his death. I say "gift" deliberately because from all available evidence it seems quite clear that these feats were never the result of long and arduous concentration. Browning, Macaulay and their colleagues, memorized almost without effort. Of course, they read carefully, but there was little of that laborious repetition, common to normal attempts at memorizing.

A friend of Gladstone's once asked him if he could borrow his translation of the first book of Homer. Search as he would Gladstone could not discover it, and finally, he went along to see his friend apologized for not bringing the volume, and then proceeded to recite the whole book entirely from memory.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND PICKWICK

A parallel case is that of William Morris. In conversation with his friends one evening, someone remarked what a terrible loss it would be to literature if every copy of the "Pickwick Papers" was destroyed.

"Indeed, it would not," Morris said.

"Not?" his friend echoed, puzzled.

"Not a bit of a loss."

"Do not you think, then, that they are of worth?"

"Invaluable. . . ."

"But I don't understand. . . ."

"My good friend, all I meant was that even if every copy was lost, I could easily re-write them. I know every word by heart."

Excellent as are these outstandng examples of English memories, other nations have produced prodigies even more marvellous. A Florentine named Antonio Magliabachi, borrowed the MSS., of his friend's new book. Without paying unusual attention to it, he read and returned it with his comments. Some months afterwards his friend woefully announced that the MSS., had magically disappeared. Instead of consoling him Magliabachi merely laughed. His friend looked hurt. "Wait, wait, my friend.....give me a month, perhaps even less and. . . "

Within a month he had rewritten the whole book from memory. Still more astounding was the feat of a Corsican student, mentioned by Maretus, the geographer. Maretus heard that this student, at Padua University, undertook to recite nearly forty thousand words after one reading. Maretus was frankly sceptical, but so persistent were the reports that he decided personally to test the young man. He and his friends prepared a list of some forty thousand words, all quite irrelevant to each other, and all in a variety of tongues. They then called at the university, read out the list to the student, and asked him to repeat it. Without hesitation he did. The only misakes he made were minor inflections of pronounciation. Then, to quite convince them, he offered to repeat the whole forty thousand words backwards. Rathee amused at his audacity, they accepted, and once again his recital was almost flawless.

In vain Maretus and his friends searched for some trickery, some fault in their test. There was none. The whole thing seemed perfectly straightforward. Now normally, a novel totals some sixty or seventy thousand words. Can you imagine yourself reading any novel, no matter how famous or familiar, and then repeating three-quarters of it without a pause? No doubt it sounds as incredible to you as it did to Maretus. But another surprise awaited the geographer. The student went through the list again, and this time he picked out each alternate word. Once more his recital was without error.

THE ETERNAL WOMAN

Says She Was 33 In 1934, 30 In 1930 And Again 30 In 1934

Sacramento, California, April 9—Just as he was about to sign a permit to enable a woman lawyer to practice, Governor James Rolph, Jr. turned to his secretary and asked: "How old is she?"

"She says she is 30," the Secretary replied.

"She can't be," said the Governor, waving a sheaf of Affidavits. Look at these. In 1924 she said she was 33; in 1930 she gave her age as 30 and in 1934 she says she is 30."

B.C.3

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ROMANCE OF IBN SAUD

Modernism In The Case Of This Desert-Napoleon Has Not Been A Primrose Path Of Luxury

It Has Been A High Road To Power

"For twelve centuries the vast peninsula of Arabia—the largest peninsula on this planet and one-third the size of the United States—has been the fiery furnace of Islamic zealotry, exploding at intervals in eruptions of triumphant force. Arabia is again swept by such war and rumour of war," writes Mr. P. W. Wilson in the "New York Times".

The full name of the latest Napoleon who marches his desert legions to battle is Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdulrahman Ibn Faisal Ibn Saud —the word "ibn", resembling "ben" inBenjamin, signifies "son of" and is patronymic. He is King of what he calls Saudi Arabia, and he is waging war against his neighbour, Imam Yahya ben Muhammad ben Hamiden Din, ruler over the important territory known as Yemen.

Born about the year 1880, Ibn Saud is now a man in the fifties, and since the war he has stood forth ever more prominently as the symbol and sword of Pan-Arabian patriotism. To unite the Arab realm of the Prophet Mohammed under one sovereignty and to be himself the sovereign has been his never-ceasing ambition. It is in pursuit of this ambition that he is seeking to compel the Yemen to submit to his sway.

Kingdom Of The Nejd.

Ibn Saud's ancestral kingdom is known as the Nejd, and it lies in the interior. To this territory he has added the coastal realm of the Hejaz, including the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina—also the adjoining Asir. If he is able to absorb the Yemen, he will hold the eastern shore of the Red Sea from the Sinaitic Peninsula and the Gulf of Suez in the north to Britain's strategic port of Aden—the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean—in the south. He is thus in maritime contact with Egypt, the Sudan, Italian Eritrea and Somaliland, French Somaliland and Abyssinia. British warships have been ordered to protect Western interests in Hodeida, the seaport of Yemen where armed dhows of Ibn Saud have been active.

The coastal principalities of Hadramaut, Oman and Koweit, extending from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, are still independent. But events in the Yemen and elsewhere in Arabia suggested that, unaided, they would be in no position to withstand Ibn Saud's further advance should he decide to attempt it.

Step by step this masterful potentate has thus made himself the predominant authority over the Sahara of Southern Asia. Inland, that authority, assisted by the prestige which is so powerful a factor in the Orient, reaches to the frontier of Iraq in the Euphrates Valley, where there has been sharp dispute over forts along the somewhat uncertain border. Also the influence of Ibn Saud affects the Arabs in the French mandate of Syria and the British mandate of Palestine.

A MAJESTIC FIGURE.

Clad in his burnous, the swarthy master of Arabian destinies stands—a majestic figure—well over 6 feet in height. It is not wholly an exaggeration to suggest that, in character and career, he has been a kind of Oriental counterpart of the late King Albert of Belgium. Between the two men there are obvious differences. But there have also been similarities.

It is through spectacles that Ibn Saud, like Albert, has surveyed an uncertain world with calm yet resolute eyes. Like Albert, he has had to fight hard for a throne, almost lost. Like Albert, he has had to maintain the independence of his people amid the upheaval of empires more powerful than his own. Like Albert, he is respected; and for three important reasons.

First, he is honest, if severe, in administration. By his strong hand the corruption that undermine many Asiatic governments is reduced to a minimum, and it is for public purposes that, in the main, the people are taxed.

There is strict enforcement of law, and on caravan routes marauders are punished by public execution. The story is that a sack of rice had fallen from a camel's back onto the side of the road. A wayfarer saw it and duly reported it to the local governor, explaining that he had touched it with his toe. The governor accepted the report, but, as a lesson that sacks of rice on the roadside must not be touched by people who have no claim to them, he had the man's toe cut off.

His Constructive Policy.

Secondly, Ibn Saud has adopted a constructive policy of developing the country. Pastoral and nomadic tribes are encouraged to settle in communities, dependent in the main upon agriculture. It is these communities that have furnished much of the man-power which, on occasion, Ibn Saud puts to formidable uses.

Thirdly, Ibn Saud has upheld the discipline of the Islamic faith. For a man to shave his face, to wear silk or to display jewelry, to drink intoxicants or indulge in soothing drugs, are held to be criminal. In the mosques the style is puritanic and ornamnt is condemned. Worship is held to be obligatory, and woe betide him who in the streets neglects the call to prayer.

In his domestic life, also, Ibn Saud respects the teachings of the Prophet. Some years ago the number of his wives was reported to have reached 150. Many have been divorced. So tactful is his matrimonial diplomacy, so we are assured, that none of these discarded inmates of his harem have felt a grievance against him.

The rise of Ibn Saud is a romance that might have been written for the "Arabian Nights." By birth he belongs to the legitimist dynasty of the kingdom called Nejd, and during his boyhood Nejd was in the hands of a rival or Raschidian usurper. In 1900 Abdulrahman, titular King of Nejd—he lived until 1928—failed to regain his throne.

An Exile At First.

Ibn Saud thus started life as an exile, and it was only in 1901, when he was 21 years of age, that he set forth to defy or to fulfill his fate. Accompanied by 200 men, he left the friendly State of Koweit and forced his way into Riyadh, the capital of Najd. It was a fight to the death, but Ibn Saud overcame opposition and won back the heritage that his father had lost.

In the fourteen years of his reign that preceded the war Ibn Saud had but one aim in life. It was to subdue and to expand his somewhat scattered and turbulent territories. His method was focreful and may be summed up in the word surprise.

A village was selected for attack and, as a preliminary, everybody in Riyadh who had been associated with the village and might give warning, was thrown into prison. Proceeding to his objective by forced marches, Ibn Saud thus anticipated any attempt to put up an effective resistance. In some cases, doubtless, the sequel was regrettably sanguinary.

Subsidized By Britain.

During this pre-war period, Ibn Saud had to consider his relations with the outer world. As a youth living in Koweit, he had come to realize that there is a British as well as an Ottoman Empire, and with Britain he was friendly. Incidentally, he received a subsidy from the British of £60,000 or dolls. 300,000 a year. When the World War broke out, Ibn Saud had thus no desire to perpetuate even a nominal suzerainty of the Turkish Sultans. Indeed, his attitude toward the Turk was the more hostile becauee, as it happened, his dynastic rival—Ibn Raschid, whose family had been responsible for his exile—was Turcophile.

IBN SAUD KING OF HEDJAZ

Toward Kemal and his Islamic apostasies Ibn Saud is, at this moment, no less hostile. He stands definitely for an exclusion of the Turk from all authority over Arabian affairs. He wished to restore the Islamic Arabia of the Prophet Mohammed himself which antedated by centuries the rise of the Turkish autocracy to the north.

The war exposed Ibn Saud to serious perplexities. There was his rival, Ben Raschid, to be faced, Also there was the Hashimite family with which Colonel Lawrence—the literary genius whose exploits as a British agent are now a legend—was in contact. The Hashimite, Husain, became King of the Hejaz. His son, Abdulla, was appointed Amir of Transjordania. Another son, Feisal, became King of Iraq.

A Holy War.

Ibn Saud was resentful over this encirclement. On the one hand, Husain's administration at Mecca was expensive and inefficient. On the other hand, Husain challenged Islamic sentiment by declaring himself in 1924 to be Caliph, at which impiety Ibn Saud and his Wahabi tribesmen, with their stricter obedience to the Prophet, were much incensed.

Declaring a holy war, Ibn Saud descended on Mecca, not only clearing out Husain, but his son Ali and establishing himself as undisputed master of the city. There he has reigned for nine years.

There have been many instances of uprisings in the deserts under leaders of exceptional mysticism. Such a leader was the Mahdi who, in 1885, killed Gordon at Khartoum. Another such leader was the so-called Mad Mullah, Mohammed ben Abdullah, who in the Nineties disturbed Somaliland. In impulse, such a leader is Ibn Saud, and in his case, impulse is guided by exceptional ability and discretion.

Medina is now the railhead of the line that runs to Damascus and Asia Minor. Possessed of Medina, Ibn Saud is in touch with Europe and especially with European militarism. Also his seaport of Jidda on the Red Sea has been active.

He has armed his mobilized enthusiasts with the latest of modern weapons—a significant and possibly an ominous development of the international trade in munitions. It is with a well equipped and compact little modern army under his personal control that Ibn Saud has won his recent victories in the Yemen.

Modernism And The Koran.

At times, the Wahabi followers of Ibn Saud have shaken their heads in doubt over the modernism of their invincible chieftain. Was he not in danger of going the way of the Hashimite Husain?

In Ibn Saud, modernism has not been a primrose path of luxury and display. It has been the high road to power, and this adroit diplomat has usually been able to dispose of inconvenient scruples. Motorcars, so he argues, cannot have been condemned by the Koran. In the sacred book, they are not mentioned! And on Ibn Saud's automobile the headlights can be seen for miles. As he moves at night, there shine the eyes of the desert from which nothing is hidden.

So with the telephone. It was by the Book of the Prophet that this black magic also was tested. The Koran was recited into the transmitter. The sacred words were heard clearly through the receiver at the other end. Manifestly, the instrument was in accordance with the Islamic law.

Over the vast solitudes of Arabia, the automobile is beginning to replace the camel, and a network of communications—not forgetting the pipeline between Palestine and Persia—is under elaboration. As in the Sahara, a new situation is developing. It is not only a consolidation of Arabia that is proceeding. Despite all of Ibn Saud's religious conservatism the character of the country is changing.

FROM THE ARABIAN WAR ZONE

This first picture from the Arabian war zone shows the Imam of Yemen's turbaned troops mounted on camels and carrying heavy muskets. They contrast strangely with the more modern equipment of Saud's war machine, which includes airplanes and all the newest tanks and munitions.

World Of Science

LIGHTNING AND LIFE

Life on the earth depends upon so many small and fortuitous circumstances, including the ozone in the air, the temperature of the sun, the composition of water and the character.st'c habit of carbon atoms to form long chains, that it need hardly excite us to learn of another. Nevertheless, there is something so dramatic about the lightning's flash that most persons are pleased to acknowledge kinship to it, however remote.

This kinship was recalled recently in Philadelphia, before the American Philosophical Society, by Dr. George W. Crile, the noted physician of Cleveland. Lightning ,said Doctor Crile, produces a chemical combination between the nitrogen and oxygen in the air, and thus "fixes" the precious nitrogen for the use of plants and animal. The importance of this fixation become clear when it is remembered that proteins, which form the majority part of all living substance, are nitrogen compounds, and that the more highly organized plants and animals can not make use of atmospheric nitrogen; they must have it in some form already in chemical combination.

However, protoplasm need not depend on lightning for nitrogen. Probably the major part of the nitrogen used by plants and animals is fixed by nitrifying bacteria, of which there are several kinds in the soil.—"Literary Digest."

FIFTEEN MILES UP IN BASKET BALLOON

A Moscow report says plans are afoot for building a stratosphere balloon twice the size of the one in which the Soviet set up the world record recently.

A flight will be made early this summer in an attempt to reach an altitude of over 15 miles.

Scientists are developing special clothing for the pilots which will protect them from the sub-zero temperatures of the stratosphere, for it is planned to make the ascent in an open basket instead of a sealed gondola.—

SIX MILES LEAP THROUGH AIR

John Tranum, the world's most famous parachutist, plans to drop six miles through the air before he pulls his parachute rip-cord.

This means that the pilot of the aeroplane from which the descent will be made must climb to a height considerably greater than that of Mount Everest.

Tranum hopes by this terrific jump to demonstrate that a man can breathe naturally during the prolonged period of such a drop and yet retain control of all his senses.

PIGEONS PLAYED PIPES.

Long before radio was dreamed of the Chinese had "music on the air," says Dr. Berthold Laufer, curator of anthropology at Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

This they accomplished by small reed instruments resembling pipes of Pan, which they attached to the tail feathers of pigeons, As the birds flew the wing struck the apertures of the instruments, giving an open-air concert.

OVERNIGHT TO EUROPE?

Within four or five years, according to a forecast by Glenn L. Martin, pioneer aviator and aircraft builder, it will be possible for air passengers to take off from New York to Europe at 4 p.m. have dinner aboard the plane and a good night's rest in a cozy stateroom, look for the European shore-line about breakfast time next morning and reach London or Paris before noon.

Plans for fast aircraft large enough and ecoomical enough to accomplish this feat have already been worked out, he said, based on very full studies of the requirements. The craft would be a cantilever monoplane flying-boat of 100,000 pounds gross load with a wing span of about 130 feet and a cruising speed of 150 to 180 miles an hour. It would have a cruising radius of 5,000 miles, and would draw 7,000 horsepower from four engines of a new type.

NEUTRON'S SIZE

Prof. George R. Pegram and Dr. John R. Dunning, physicists at Columbia University, have succeeded in measuring the neutron, one of the particles which have been detected in atomic nuclei. They found its diameter to be one ten-trillionth of an inch.

The neutron now is considered one of the fundamental building-blocks of matter.

STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel is really a by-product of armament manufacture. The invention was due to the Director of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield asking Messrs. Firth and Sons, of Sheffield, to discover a metal for rifle barrels which would not corrode. It was in 1913 that Mr. Harry Brearley produced a steel possessed of this unusual quality.

The process of rendering steel stainless was then applied to cutlery, and later to every imaginable article of utility. In the early stages, however, stainless knives were so brittle that they snapped with the slightest strain but after the war cutlers were taught to edge their blades at a temperature of 950 degrees centigrade, nearly 200 degrees higher than the temperature suitable for carbon steel.

The reason sainless steel does not rust is that a thin, "self-healing" film of oxygen constantly coats of metal. If the blade is scratched, the "wound" is closed instantly. The film is so fine that it can only be measured by X-ray. To the lay mind such a degree of fineness seems incredible, but scientists maintain that a single sheet of "Tit-Bits" is 83,300 times as thick as this oxygen layer.

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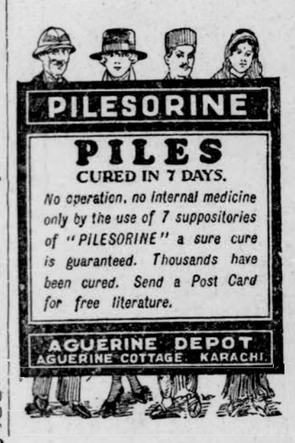
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WEAKNESS IS DISEASE

It Is Only Those Who Are Not Strong Enough To Resist The Attack Of Disease Germs That Go Down

Mind over matter is the slogan of most of us. Our entities have been divided into physical and mental, the latter claiming the whole of our attention. That this division is arbitrary is seldom realised by parents. educators, etc.

Mind is dependent on the brain, without which it cannot exist. Upon the healthy functioning of the highly specialised cells of the brain cortex, or gray matter as it is sometimes called, all mental activity depends; and should these cells be injured as by a blow on the head or should they be poisoned as by alcohol or disease toxins, then mental disturbances will result. Proper nourishment of these cells will make them healthy and vigorous. If the brain arteries are thickened and hardened, the brain cells will be inadequately nourished and degenerate, resulting in an impairment of all the mental functions such as occurs in morbid old age.

Again although the brain is essentially the organ of mind, it is in constant communication with every part of the body, and the impression conveyed to it via the nerves influences it. Thus mind comprehends the whole bodily life, being in sympathetic contact with it. Upon the healthy or unhealthy working of the lungs, heart, digestive organs, skin and ductless glands, the back-ground of our mental feelings plainly depends. The sanguine optimism of the consumptive, anxiety and fear associated with heart affections, irritability of temper of a dyspeptic, confusion or delirium durng a toxic fever, are familiar to all. A feeble or failing thyroid gland produces degenerative mental changes, bluntness in concentrating power and absence of initiative, and so on.

SOUND MIND IN SOUND BODY.

It is clear that a sound body must be a precedent to a sane and receptive mind. The first principle of education, that you cannot develop in a weak stunted unhealthy body a stable and sound mind is forgotten. "It seems futile to reform education apart from the physical condition of the child. Physical defect was once of the chief causes of backwardness in schools, there was an accumulation of defective children of the higher ages in the lower standards", writes Sir George Newman of the British Health Ministry. Dr. Daniel Russel Hodgson, a member of the Faculty of New York University, President, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, after six years' experimentation on 1,100 boys, says that a large percentage of the so-called backward fell behind in their studies as a result of lowered health, whereas when the same boys were brought back to normal health, they promptly and naturally stepped right up to their expected level of mental work in schools.

Sardar Sarjerao Bapusaheb Sitole of Indore and Princess Indira Raje of Dewas who were married on the 26th ultimo.

Prof. L. M. Terman, head of Psychology Department of Stanford University, with the help of others selected from schools 1,000 mental topnotchers. An ordinary man or boy would score 100 in the intelligence tests used. But no boy who scored less than 140 was selected. Some, indeed, scored as much as 190 or over. The Prof. says. "On the average these child prodigies were stronger, bigger, tougher and healthier than ordinary children." "I believe that in young age as boys are given mental training, so also they should be given physical training" says the Saint of Sabarmati (Gandhiji). Lenin wrote "Youth needs healthy sport, swimming, excursions, physical training of all kinds; a variety of mental interests, study, investigation, scientific research .... a sound body making a sound mind." A. Rowntrie, Socialist M.P., declares that the foundation of all education is a healthy body. "The force of understanding increased with the health of the body" says Democritus. Thus a sound body and a sound mind is not incompatible but an ideal to work for.

What this health is which influences our mental welfare so much is what we should try to understand. In the first place let us see what disease is. Disease is weakness of our cells, by virtue of which they cannot discharge their duties satisfactorily, thus producing unpleasant symptoms different with the locality of the weakness, and thus we have so many diseases, while in reality weakness is the only disease that we suffer from. Constipation is the result of weakness of the excretory organs. So are other diseases.

Curious and startling as this statement might look, its truth can be well realised after some quiet, reflection upon the matter. We know that in epidemics it is not all who catch the disease. Why? If germs are the ultimate masters of destinies of our bodily health, surely all people living in a particular locality should fall victims to their onslaught. But that is not the case. It is only those who are not strong enough to resist the attack that go down. And even then if the bodily vitality is adequate, the disease is ultimately defeated.

STRENGTH NOT NECESSARILY HEALTH.

Weakness is disease. But we cannot make the reverse statement that strength is health. Strength of some cells at the expense of others is not health. Health is a harmonious development and strength of all the cells of our body. Health cannot tolerate exploitation of certain cells at the expense of others. There is a perfect socialism of strength for all the cells of a healthy body. Neither is a man with strong arms but lacking virility healthy, nor is a consumptive with his insatiable sex appetite.

It is only this health and not any other that aids our mental powers and hence should be cultivated. Weakness—glandular, respiratory or of any other function—exerts a harmful effect on our mental apparate—the train—and, therefore, on our minds.

ACTIVITY IS LIFE.

That strength results from movements is the first law of creation. Activity is life. Stagnation means decay. It is well known how Dadoba Kundadev not only lost the use of his arm but all power to feel in that arm as a result of his not using it for some time. We oft-times come across a sadhu with a shrunken arm raised over his head. That is the result of his not using it. Our own limbs we feel weaker if they have not been used for some time on account of some injury.

But games, sports or haphazard movements of the body cannot produce the health that we want. It is only balanced movements suiting the individual needs and strengthening the whole body harmoniously i.e. scientific exercise, that can produce health. Games, etc., disturb the little harmony that exists in our bodies rather than produce that harmony which gives us health. That is why we hear a cricketer suffering from indigestion, constipation, catarrh, etc. or even dropping dead from heart failure while taking off his leg-guards or running. This is not scientific physical culture. Though we should not discourage these games, at the same time we should realise that these cannot act as substitutes for scientific exercise. The right procedure is to prepare our bodies by regular, adapted exercise which the rigours of the game or sport we want to indulge in entail. Scientific exercise is needed to strengthen the parts neglected in our selected sports or game so as to retain harmony. This is exactly what is being done in progressive centres. (Tate, Hendren, Bradman, etc. all take regular scientific exercise besides their sports. It requires exactly dol. 845739.15 to run Harvard's sport system for a year, nearly 25 per cent. of which is spent on physical education).

Thus, we see how our mental progress directly depends upon a harmonious development of our body. Hence all educational institutions should devote more money, energy and thought towards its accomplishment through the only method available—scientific physical culture.

Test Tube Babies At Last!

Obstetricians Disclose Laboratory Aid To Spinsters

The successful test-tube production of eight babies, including a pair of twins, was announced on April 30 by Drs. Frances Seymour and Alfred Koerner, obstetricians who have developed the science of providing children to women who, by necessity or choice, are unmated, says the New York correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Five more women have been artificially rendered pregnant and are expecting babies, Dr. Koerner announced.

The revelation of the success of surgery's new practical technique was made by a child-hungry Long Island couple, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Lauricella, who became so rapturous over their pair of laboratory twins that let the world in on the secret.

The twins were born to Mrs. Lauricella two weeks ago, after Dr. Seymour had inseminated her artificially.

13 IN TWO YEARS.

Although she was at first reluctant to discuss the matter, Dr. Seymour finally consented to explain the experiments in order to avoid public misunderstanding. She revealed that during the past two years she and her associate, Dr. Koerner, had given 13 test-tube babies to women who otherwise would have been childless.

Eleven of these children were actually offspring of the husband and wife concerned, and their conception differed from that of other children only in that it had been effected by scientific impregnation.

Two other laboratory babies were given to unwed and unkissed mothers with the help of anonymous fathers.

These latter two mothers, Dr. Seymour said, were prominent business women who did not want to marry but felt they had a right to have children. The problem of Bernard Shaw's "Candida" has thus been solved.

LAW OF GRAVITY HELPS.

"Our method consists of a glass tube and the force of gravity," Dr. Seymour said. No contact between the father and the mother is necessary."

In the cases of married couples the laboratory baby is truly their own flesh and blood. In the cases of unmarried women, an anonymous male whom the mother never sees is selected from a hospital list of donors for blood transfusion and, after contributing his semen, becomes the father of a eugenic baby whom he will never see by a woman he has never known.

Dr. Seymour said that the practice of aiding women to have eugenic babies by fathers with whom they had not had physical contact was a new thing but growing constantly.

NEW "WONDER" DRUG

Claimed To Be Immensely Superior To All Previous Anaesthetics

Epivan, the perfect drug, has proved its worth to the satisfaction of experts of the medical profession, according to the "Sunday Express."

Months of use in British hospitals have shown the discovery to be the most momentous development in anaesthetics for twenty years.

Its properties and uses are to be thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Bournemouth in July.

"Epivan is now being generally used here," an official of the Middlesex Hospital said to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"It is immensely superior to all previous anaesthetics.

"The injection takes effect in twenty seconds—sometimes less—and has no bad effect.

"A patient cannot feel himself becoming unconscious, his heart is not affected, and he feels absolutely fit afterwards."

The simple announcement that it is accepted as a drug means, briefly:

That hundreds fewer people will die each year under anaesthetic.

Thousands more mothers—whose conditions have often been worsened through the effects of either chloroform—will be saved. saved.

The injection of anaesthetics, previously a dangerous business, is now absolutely safe.

REAL ROMANCE

The story of how Epivan was first introduced to this country from Germany, its place of origin, is a romance of medical science. Here it is, in the words of the distinguished doctor responsible for the innovation:—

"Experiments with Epivan in this country greatly interested leading anaesthetists," he said, "but before we would allow a single ampoule to be used by the medical profession the matter was placed in the hands of the Medical Research Council, who used the drug in cases under their direct control.

"The anaesthetic committee included such eminent specialists as Sir Francis Shipway and famous doctors from St. Bartholomew's and St. George's Hospitals.

"Eventually they reported on their findings, which, in a word, meant 'The drug is safe: go ahead.'"

Since then over 50,000 people have been operated on under its influence in England, and only six have died, and then not on account of the drug.

Acharya Vishva Bandhu Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Director, Dayananda Vedic Research Institute, Lahore, who is going as a Hindu delegate to the International Buddhist Conference to be held in July at Tokyo.

PREVENTING BREAK UP OF HOMES

"Humane" Plan Under Consideration Of Home Secretary

Proposals for a more "humane" procedure in husband-and-wife police court cases are to be examined by the Home Secretary.

This announcement was made in mail week in the House of Lords, where it was generally agreed that some reform of the conduct of marital cases was desirable.

The Lord Chancellor said that the question of whether it was possible to extend and develop the method of holding informal investigations in the hope of effecting reconciliations and to set apart certain days for the hearing of applications for separation orders and summonses would be considered.

On this promise the Earl of Listowel withdrew his Summary Jurisdiction (Domestic Procedure) Bill, which proposed special procedure modifying the application of the laws of evidence and restricting Press publicity.

The Marquis of Reading declared that the Bill would destroy the whole system of law.

Mr. E. S. Patanwala (garlanded), the well-known perfumery merchant of Bombay, sailed for Europe on the 11th instant by the s.s. "Victoria".

Birth Control Clinics

For Both Educational And Health Reasons, Sooner Such Clinics Become Part And Parcel Of Public Health Service The Better

The accusation that the medical profession generally was "extraordinarily ignorant" of the methods and technique of birth control was made by Mrs. J. L. Stocks, who presided at the first annual meeting of the District Mothers' Clinic for Birth Control at Manchester in mail week. She quoted cases in support of the statement from the files of the clinic of doctors who had said, "You must find out for yourself or "There are books on the subject," and left the woman concerned to discover the existence of the clinic for herself. Private practitioners were just as ignorant as hospital doctors, and the trouble was that often they did not realise how ignorant they were and so gave inadequate advice.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS CRITICISED

It was not the fault altogether of the doctors themselves but rather of the medical schools, which turned their students out without education of any kind on this subject. She knew it was difficult to include everything in the curriculum, which was overcrowded as it was, but at some medical schools, at Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow for example instruction on family limitation metarods was given. The prevailing ignorance, said Mrs. Stocks did not obtain everywhere, as they to their great good fortune knew for not only did they enjoy the voluntary services of a number of doctors who were expert in the subject at the Manchester clinic but they found many who were willing to come and learn. So that another function had arisen for the voluntary clinics in the country. They appeared to her to be the only places where it was possible to obtain adequate clinical opportunities, and thus make good the deficiencies of the medical schools.

Another new function of the voluntary clinics which seemed to Mrs. Stocks to have emerged from their experience locally was the keeping in with local authorities in order to stimulate them to a more active policy. Arrangements had been come to with the public health authorntes af Salford and Rochdale whereby, under the provisions of the Ministry of Health memorandum of 1930. the clinic dealt with cases from these authorities in which information was necessary to the women on grounds of health. The authorities concerned had agreed to meet certain costs incurred by the clinic on account of these cases, Salford paying a definite fee per head and Rochdale the overhead costs.

Mrs. Stocks stressed the survival of the original reason for the establishment of the clinic—namely, the need of individual women for information and help which they could not otherwise obtain. The economic reasons for family limitation were operating more strongly than ever, owing to the persistence of the depression. For poor mothers dependent on unemployment insurance or public relief, the voluntary clinics were still the only refuge.

The present position of birth control clinics in the State, suggested Mrs. Stocks, bore a hopeful similarity to other social movements—education, maternity, and child welfare centres, poor relief—which historically showed a steady drift from the pioneer efforts of voluntary workers to the general assumption of public responsibility. Birth control was at present in the early stages of such a drift. It was to be hoped that in the end, for both educational and health reasons, clinics would become part and parcel of the public health service of this country. (Applause).—"Manchester Guardian."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY JUNE 17, 1924

Germany's Terms For Returning To League

WILL THEY RECOGNISE HER RIGHT FOR PARITY IN ARMAMENTS?

Diplomatic Agreement With Italy Reached

VENICE, June 15.

An important diplomatic agreement has been reached between Signor Musssolini and Herr Hitler based on four points, firstly an agreement of a general character, including frequent personal contacts and correspondence between the two statesmen, secondly the recognition of the Independence of Austria, but without a guarantee by either party; Germany will not give countenance to any terrorist activities, thirdly, the expression of Germany's willingness to return to the League of Nations provided her full rights for parity ir armaments are recognised, fourthly, the identity of views on the understanding of stimulating trade in the Danubian countries.

With regard to Austria, the basis of agreement is the concession by Germany of Italy's wishes in return for 'quid pro quo' regarding the League and armaments.

Count Ciano Italian under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said the agreement represented the state of mind of Mussolini and Hitler.

Germany had virtually abandoned the Anschluss. He added that there was no intention of reaching definite agreement on any point, the chief importance of the meeting being the feeling of understanding reached.

Hitler is expected to leave tomorrow morning.

NO DOCUMENTS SIGNED.

It is emphasised here that the agreement lies in the personal relations established between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini rather than the actual political questions. It has been established that no documents were signed.

After dinner at the Grand Hotel, Hitler and Mussolini left separately for the Excelsior Hotel, where a gala evening was held.

The statesmen were talking animatedly and watching the members of the aristocracy dancing.

Hitler left 'en route' for the Grand Hotel at 11-40 p.m.

HERR ADOLF HITLER

Members of the Congress Parliamentary Board in conference on Friday. (From left) Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Pt. Malaviya, Dr. Roy, Messrs. Satyamurti and Munshi. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy cracking a joke with Mr. Satyamurti (back to picture).

MAHATMA WILL GO BACK TO JAIL AGAIN?

Allahabad Leaders Are Voicing Gloomy Forebodings, Says "Tribune"

LAHORE, June 16.

According to the Allahabad correspondent of the "Tribune," gloomy forebodings are being made in Allahabad by certain Congress leaders of Gandhiji's launching on personal Satyagraha in August.

It is stated that unless unforeseen circumstances intervene Gandhiji will go back to jail in August.

What form this new struggle will take is not envisaged, but Gandhiji is in no mood to lay down his own weapon of Satyagraha.—A.P.

U. S. WAR DEBT LEDGERS CLOSED

Only Finland Pays 166,538 Dollars Out Of 13 Nations

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The War Debt ledgers were closed yesterday evening with only Finland's 166,538 dollars paid out of a total of nearly 478,00,000 dollars due from thirteen nations. —Reuter.

PRESIDENT MENDIETTA

CUBAN PRESIDENT ESCAPES DEATH

Bomb Thrown During Banquet Kills Stenographer

HAVANA, June 16.

President Mendieta narrowly escaped assassination from a bomb thrown while he was making a speech at a banquet. He injured his hand but his stenographer sitting behind him was killed.

Eight other persons were injured.—Reuter.

GERMANY WILL RETALIATE

No Negotiations With Britain Under Pressure Of Threat

BERLIN, June 15.

The German Government declines to carry on negotiations under the pressure of a threat of a forced clearing house, declares Germany's official reply to London, which has however not yet been delivered regarding the moratorium. Whatever measures Britain takes against German exports will be met by retaliatory measures against British imports to Germany.

The reply points out that Germany had a passive trade balance with the British Empire in 1934 amounting to 60,000,000 marks.

The facts are that Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that the clearing house would apply to Britain only. It was true the Germany buys more from the British Empire than she sells, but Germany sells more to Britain than she buys.

An earlier message said:—

The British Government will shortly introduce legislation to enable them to establish an Anglo-German clearing office. This announcement was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons with reference to the German moratorium.—Reuter.

ANEY EXPLAINS POONA PACT

Two Wings Of Congress Come Together To Avoid Conflict In Ranks

The pact arrived at between Congressmen and the Democratic Swaraj Party in the Maharashtra was explained to a "Chronicle" representative by Mr. M. S. Aney, who is in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Aney said that it was not a pact as between himself and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, but an agreement between one wing of the Congress, namely the Congressmen now in office and the other wing of the Congress namely the Democratic Swarajists.

PARTIES CAME TOGETHER

With a view to avoid conflict in their own ranks at the time of putting up candidates for the assembly elections and thus gave an advantage to a third party, the parties came together and it was agreed that Democratic Swarajists should get a certain representation on the Provincial Board which was expected to be set up.

The Democratic Swarajists accepted this arrangement and agreed to work in co-operation with the Congress in matter of running candidates. "This is a great achievement for the Congress" said Mr. Aney and stated that if the Provincial Board was not to be set, he was sure some other arrangement between the parties would be arrived at, to see that there was complete harmony between the two bodies.

GENEVA ARMS CONVENTION

Ratified By Senate In Accordance With Roosevelt's Request

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The Senate has ratified the Geneva Arms Convention of 1925, in accordance with President Roosevelt's request.

The Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangh, Bhuj wires from Bhuj as follows:—I am authorised by Diwansaem of Cutch ao announce that His Highness Maharao of Cutch approved of abolishment from Statute book the law of Bundibhuchhi and Cutch Kelai and the official declaration will be announced very shortly in State Gazette."

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

Meeting Expresses Sympathy With Bombay Strikers

NEW DELHI, June 16.

Following the lifting of the ban on the Working Committee, the District Congress Committee met to-night when condolence resolutions were passed on the death of Pearelal, Ratiram and Laxmi Narain.

It was decided that the new Congress Bhuvan should be opened on the evening of the 17th, when meetings of the Delhi and District and Provincial Committees will be held.

The meeting passed a resolution sympathising with the strikers in the Bombay Textile Mills and appealed for enrolment of four anna members.—A.P.

BAN ON CONGRESS BODIES LIFTED

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Bengal Government has issued a Press Note detailing 37 Congress organisations in Calcutta City and Suburbs, the ban on which has been removed by official Notification. These include the Bengal Provincial, North Calcutta Central Calcutta, South Calcutta, Burra Bazar, Jorabagan and Kalighat Congress Committees.—A.P.

Swami Krishnanand, Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee, was released to-day from the Karachi Distt. Jail after serving his full term of imprisonment.

GOVT. DO NOT PLAY THE GAME

Dr. Mahmud Sees In Retention Of Emergency Powers Tribute To Congress Strength

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyaya in the Gandhi Chowk, Ajmer.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. The Doctor began by saying that the Congress had been prevented in the past from spreading its message among the masses by the gagging orders of the Government.

GOVT. TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

Continuing, the speaker said that by not repeating the repressive laws, the Government had itself acknowledged that the Congress was not dead. If the Government thought that it had been successful in crushing the Congress completely, there was no reason why it should go back upon the statement made by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly to the effect that all repressive laws would be repealed, as soon as the Congress abandoned Civil Disobedience movement.

There was no reason, also, why the Government should not release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The fact was that the Government had been very much embarrassed by the recent change in the Congress policy and was afraid lest the Congress should regain its power and position.

But, he said that Congressmen had nothing to complain about it. Congressmen have shown a marvellous sense of discipline and future historians would testify to the acme of the Congress organization in this respect, in spite of its many shortcomings.

Referring to the red-shirt movement, the Doctor sad that it is a part and parcel of the Congress. The red-shirt vounteers have been recognized by the Congress.

SACRIFICE FOR RIGHTS

A word of advice was also offered by Dr. Sahib to his Muslim brethren. He exhorted the Muslims to vie with the Hindus in making sacrifices for the freedom of mother-land instead of wrangling with them for getting the crumbs thrown by the Government.

It was by their sacrifices that they could win the hearts of the Hindus who would then willingly accept any and all of their demands. The speaker then announced amidst great applause that, as a result of the discussions among the various Congress groups in the province, all the past differences had been practically patched up and the provincial Congress workers now stood united to carry on the work of the Congress in right earnest. In the end he appealed to the Hindus and the Muslims to forget all differences and set to work wholeheartedly to free India from foreign domination.

With Harijans In Bombay

DR. AMBEDKAR MEETS MAHATMA

Urges Board Must Give Legal Aid To Harijans Against Sanatanists

Mahatma Gandhi had a two hours tour round the slumland of Bombay on Saturday morning when he inspected Harijan quarters, had a heart to heart talk with the inmates, and discussed with them the Harijan problem.

He captivated the hearts of the on-lookers when he took a sweeper's baby in his arms and lovingly patted him on the back.

Apostle Of Freedom

At every place Harijan men and women greeted this apostle of freedom for Harijans who preached to them the gospel of clean living, efficient sanitation and education of children.

Mahatmaji's eagle eyes caught an erring bangle on the hand of a Harijan woman to whom he prescribed the model simplicity of Miraben, whose life is rich without the superiority of ornaments.

This voluntary compliment paid to his English disciple went home to the Harijan woman.

Smart Band Boys

Gandhiji was much impressed at the smart turn out of Harijan boys at Walpakhadi, who played the band welcoming hm. Gandhiji was presented with a gold ring by a Harijan boy.

But the most characteristic present was a pair of chappals to Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, which a Harijan lad had turned out with all the fervour and skill of a labour of love, as an offering to the deliverer, from the shackles of age long slavery and generations of serfdom.

When departing from the area, Gandhiji expressed his pleasure for having been in the midst of "God's children." Though the quarters were a pleasing contrast to the bad odour associated with slums they had to make much headway and hoped that in this matter, the Municipality and social workers would take the lead.

The party which toured the area was composed of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Muriel Leister, Miss Agatha Harrison, Seth Mathuradas Vissonji, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Dahanukar, Mr. Kajrolkar and others.

Driving first to Pathar Bunder Gandhiji inspected the quarters of sweepers. He was given a warm welcome and freely mixed with them from whom he inquired the rents they were paying, the general facilties afforded to them and the treatment given to them by the higher classes.

Gandhiji next visited Harijan quarters at Walpakhady, Kamatipura, Mahalaxmi Katchra Patti nd Parbhadevi in the labour area. The tour lasted for two hours.

TALK WITH AMBEDKAR

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and members of his group had a lengthy talk with Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan on Saturday morning on the question of the progress of the Harijan movement has done since Gandhiji launched the campaign against untouchability.

Gandhiji, it appears, told the deputationists that his tour in more than 200 villages had impressed him with the fact that the movement against untouchability was making rapid progress and the evil is slowly dying away.

Dr. Ambedkar is stated to have differed from this view and said that Gandhiji's presence in a village or place, created an abnormal atmosphere, as the presence of a saint or sadhu would do, and people temporarily forgot the difference. Gandhiji was, therefore, not in a position to judge the exact situation.

He is also stated to have suggested to Gandhiji that the Harijan Board should render financial assistance to Harijans to take legal steps against high class Hindus who harrassed the former.

Gandhiji is stated to have replied that persuasion was the best method of removing the evil and that the question of giving legal aid would have to be considered by the Board.

One of the members of the deputation is stated to have asked Gandhiji whether the Harijan Board would be in existence after August 7, upto which time Gandhiji is under a vow to take part only in non-political activities. The same member asked Gandhiji, if he had received any divine inspiration as to his future action.

Gandhiji replied that he had received none so far and retorted, "If you want you can as well receive inspiration from God."

Ambedkar Deputation

The members of the Deputation led by Dr. Ambedkar who met Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday were:—

Mr. G. V. Naik
Dr. P. G. Solanki
Mr. Amritrao Khambe, and
Mr. Baburao Gaekwar.

MRS. SREENIVASA SASTRI DEAD

MADRAS, June 16.

The death took place this morning at Coimbatore of Mrs. Lakshami Ammal, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastri.—A.P.

PIOUS LADY.

Mrs. Lakshmi Ammal died after a short illness at her son-in-law's residence. She was aged 50 years, and was a pious lady.

The funeral which took place shortly after death, was very largely attended.

Sympathy is being shown for Rt. Hon. Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri and other members of the family in their sad bereavement.—A.P.

The Tranquebar Customs authorities seized 20,000 tolas of silver ingots. It is alleged, while being smuggled from French India into British territory in a motor car near Mayavaram.

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